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July 1, 1967 - Saturday

After reading overnight telegrams, E and I went off this morning by train to lunch with Drue and Jack Heinz at their house Binfield Lodge, not far from Henley. It is a pleasing country place, and the house architecturally contrasts favorably with most of the others in the neighborhood, which are of a modern villa type. They have bought beautiful things in the way of furniture and ornaments. Also there is no question that John Fowler's decorative tastes have appreciably contributed to its internal [redacted] attractions.

We lunched on the terrace in company with Mike Cowles and his wife, Sam White (writer of the Paris Letter for the Evening Standard), Yvonne and Hamish Hamilton, Mollie Buccleuch, Alan Pryce-Jones. We returned to London by train in the course of the afternoon.

July 2, 1967 - Sunday

A beautiful sunny day, as was yesterday. There were no crisis messages at the office. I was sorry to read in the paper that Tshombe, on a flight in a chartered plane from Ibiza to Majorca, had been abducted; one of the passengers forced the pilot at gunpoint to continue on to Algeria, where Tshombe and his party were turned over to security authorities. The Congo, where he had been sentenced to death in absentia, is now demanding his extradition. I should guess this may well be the end of the road for him. It remains a mystery why he was not protected by [redacted] his bodyguards.

The lawn has been mowed, rosebushes topped, and stands put up in preparation for the 4th of July reception on Tuesday morning.

I have two speeches to deliver this week, so I did some reading on the subjects of (1) Winston Churchill, and (2) the situation in the Middle East and Vietnam.

July 3, 1967 - Monday

Henry Kemp, our Security Officer, came in this morning to say goodbye. He has done well here. The same is true of Wen Coote, who also made his last appearance today. An expert on African affairs, he is one of the wisest and most knowledgeable Foreign Service Officers I have worked with. Another possible

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exit is that of Bill Armstrong, who reported to me today after a two months home leave. He has been offered a position as Associate Dean in the School for International Affairs at Columbia University, of which he is a graduate. The Dean is Andrew Cordier, once with the UN, and whom I knew before that when he was in private banking business. Valuable as Bill is, I could not oppose his leaning toward accepting the proposal from Columbia. He should be made the Chief of an important Mission, but there is no assurance whatever when and if this might take place. His academic background, as well as his long experience in international affairs, fits him admirably for this job, which in addition will pay him a beginning salary of about what he receives now from the US Government, added to which will be a considerable retirement annuity. It will be a great deprivation to us here to lose him. As head of the Economic Section, he has established a position for himself with the British Government which makes him, from my standpoint, almost irreplaceable, added to which we will lose shortly his Deputy, able Art Hartman.

Jim Pettus came to see me about a letter addressed to Phil Kaiser by David Astor of the Observer, asking if they could send photographers to take pictures of our 4th of July reception, in connection with an article they would propose to write on that and other such diplomatic functions. We agreed to continue our long standing policy of not having publicity given to such occasions, and he will inform Astor of this. I suggested if there are any further pressures I would be glad to deal with David Astor directly, since I know him well.

Lunched at the office. We have had a plague of our compatriots applying to come to the 4th of July party tomorrow. We have explained to them that following the instructions issued by the State Department in 1961, invitations to these parties are now restricted to foreign Chiefs of Mission, Cabinet Members, leading figures in the House of Commons, those with whom we have frequent contact in Government Departments, officers of American organizations here, such as the American Club, American Chamber of Commerce, and officers of Anglo-American associations. With their wives, this usually runs over 600. In addition, we ask a certain number of visiting firemen.

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Postmaster General O'Brien came to see me this afternoon, and is coming to a cocktail party we are giving this evening.

I had a long talk with Findley Burns, who is returning to his post at Amman tomorrow. He had a grueling experience there during the war, and has just come back from the United States, where he chaperoned King Hussein. His views on what might be done in the future in Jordan were of great interest.

This morning I saw Monroe Spaght, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company. As is necessary in his position, he is perhaps better informed on conditions in the Middle East than most of the allied intelligence people and diplomats. He takes a pessimistic view of the future in that area. He thinks if everything quiets down, the Arab countries will again try to renegotiate their present petroleum contracts to their own ever greater advantage. He does not anticipate there will be a dearth of petroleum and product supplies in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Even though they will cost more, he says there is sufficient tanker tonnage to handle traffic that normally would have gone through the Suez Canal. His people estimate it will take a good many weeks preparation to get the Canal back in operation if Nasser gives the signal to do so. There are probably four sunken ships now blocking the passage; a German firm is making a survey to determine how long it would take to remove these obstructions. Spaght attaches tremendous importance to keeping oil flowing from Libya; this is due to start today.

The situation in Nigeria, however, is completely unsatisfactory, for both sides in this presently divided country are asserting their claim to oil revenues. He does not think Venezuelan production can for the present be stepped up much beyond the 250,000 barrels a day they are now supplying; also the Venezuelan demand to have a guaranteed future outlet for this increased production should not be met.

The United States over a period of time we can increase output by almost 2 million barrels a day, but this is $3 a barrel oil, and therefore much more expensive than Middle East crude.

The companies exploring and developing North Sea concessions have as yet been unable to make a deal with the British Government on the price of gas. I think the Government is behaving foolishly, since it is trying to impose a price on a cost-plus basis, leaving almost no margin of profit. If HMG sticks to this, many of the concession holders will cease further exploration because of the highly speculative nature of it.

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Admiral McCain and Admiral Kern came to see me this afternoon. We talked about Soviet Naval penetration in the Mediterranean, but especially regarding the possibility of USG throwing some naval business to Malta, the partial abandonment of which by the British is said to have led the Soviets to make attractive offers to the Maltese for Soviet naval needs. The Russians are also supposed to be pressuring some of the Arab countries, notably Egypt, to obtain naval and air base rights. All this, I fear, is true.

We had a reception at the residence tonight from 6:30 to 8:00. Afterwards I went to dinner at the Savoy Hotel given by the Churchill Trusts for these guests: I sat between Rowlie Cromer and Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody. Lord De L'Isle was a fine host, and contributed greatly to the success of the occasion. He outlined in a speech the purpose of the Trusts. I responded for the guests, observing that Sir Winston had been and would continue to be the foremost political figure produced in the English speaking world. Also I touched on the completeness of his life in so many varied fields of activity, and mentioned the remarkable esteem in which he was held in the United States, which conferred on him honorary citizenship, a distinction never before paid to any person and unlikely to be repeated. Lady Churchill was in excellent form, and quite lovely as she always has been. She was gratified when I told her I had met her young granddaughter Arabella (Randolph's daughter) in Washington, and thought her the most beautiful girl of her age I had seen.

Our drinking party this afternoon turned out well. Amongst those there were:

I had been intrigued by a bronze bust of Le Grand Dauphin (Louis XIV's son) shown by Kerin at the Antique Dealers' Fair. I ascertained today that it remained unsold. I telephoned Francis Watson at the Wallace Collection about it. In spite of its price, he advised me to buy it. He said there were only two others like it, as far as he knew--one in the Frick Collection in New York, and the other in France. He suggested a figure I might offer for it. I scooted down to Kerin's, but found Mr. Redford out. He had left word with my engaging young friend Susie to tell me he would lower the price for me. She was cautious enough to ask me what I was prepared to offer before she would disclose Redford's instructions. When I named my figure, which represented a reduction of £500, an acceptance was forthcoming, for this was exactly what he had suggested.

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# WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL TRUST

PATRON:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

37 CHARLES STREET,
LONDON, W.1
Telephone: MAYFAIR 0291

## LIST OF GUESTS FOR JULY 3RD DINNER

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Alexander | UK Council Member |
| Mr. J. Hampton Barnes | President Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (administrator US Trust) |
| Mr. Morris Barr | Director General E.S.U. |
| Mr. David Bruce | Ambassador for the U.S.A. |
| Sir Edward Boyle | Trustee |
| Lord Eyers | UK Council Member |
| Mr. Michael Cadbury | UK Council Member |
| Mr. Cyril Colbeck | Secretary to the Trustees |
| Sir Raymond Cox | UK Council Member |
| Lord Cromer | Trustee |
| Lord De L'Isle | Chairman of UK Trust Council |
| Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody | UK Council Member |
| Mr. Justice Gillard | Member Board of Directors Australian Trust |
| Sir Nutcombe Hume | Trustee |
| Major-General Lascelles | Director General UK Trust |
| Sir Alfred North | President Court of Appeal - Representative for New Zealand Trust |
| Lady Lucy-Williams | UK Council Member |
| Sir Richard Pim | UK Council Member |
| Prof. Sir Fred Schonell | Member Board of Directors Australian Trust |
| Mr. Arthur Tiley | UK Council Member |
| | |
| Lord Alexander will join the party after dinner if possible | Chief Sponsor of UK Appeal |

*Trustees:* The Rt. Hon. Lord Normanbrook, G.C.B. (Chairman), The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E., The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P., Mr. Anthony Montague Browne, C.B.E., D.F.C., Sir Nutcombe Hume, K.B.E., M.C.

*Council:* The Rt. Hon. The Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Chairman), The Countess Alexander of Tunis, G.B.E., Mr. Anthony Montague Browne, C.B.E., D.F.C., The Lord Bayley, O.B.E., Mr. Michael Cadbury, The Lord Cromer, Sir Raymond Cox, C.B.E., Mr. William Deakin, D.S.O., Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, M.P., The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, M.P., The Rt. Hon. Peter Thomas, M.P., Sir William Penney, O.B.E., F.R.S., Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., The Lord Plowden, Mr. Arthur Tiley.

*Director-General:* Major-General M. A. Lascelles, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

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Drinks - Embassy residence - July 3, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Mrs. Barklie Henry and Mr. Harold Henry

Mr. McIlhenny

Mr. Angus Menzies

Mr. and Mrs. William Brubeck

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Manning and son Richard

Mr. Percy Winner and son Christopher

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Collins

Minister and Mrs. Kaiser

Governor Harold Stassen

Madame Sauna-Seymour

Miss Sauna-Seymour

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Colcord

Mr. Ben Ardery

Mr. Ward Just (Washington Post)

Mrs. Philip Graham

Mrs. Ambrose Chambers

Mr. Rory Cameron

Amb. Findley Burns

Mr. Lawrence O'Brien (Postmaster General)

Mr. Claud Desautels (Exec. Asst. to " )

Mr. Ira Capenstein (Spec. Asst. to " )

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July 4, 1967 - Tuesday

The terrace was thoroughly scrubbed this morning, and we were fortunate in having intermittent sunshine for the 4th of July reception, which lasted from 12:00 until about 2:00. Most of the members of the Cabinet came late, as did House of Commons members, many of whom had been engaged until dawn in the House on the Homosexual Bill. The borrowed Air Force orchestra was a great addition, and we thought the celebration was the best we have given on an Independence Day.

The local Police, fearing demonstrations, imposed strict controls on all cars that turned into our gates, asking occupants to show their invitation cards. Edna Healey had not brought hers, and like several other people had difficulty in obtaining passage. When I left in the afternoon I saw a group of perhaps 40 in number congregated opposite our driveway. I was told later that they had mistaken the hour of the reception, and thought it was to be at four o'clock. This was a small force compared with the anti-American pro-North Vietnam marchers who paraded through Grosvenor Square on Sunday. There were said to have been three or four thousand of these people. Later in the evening, members of the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament paid a special visit of their own to the Chancery, and the Police were forced to arrest several of them. The plan to change the signs to "Genocide Square" did not materialize.

Tonight E and I went to the 4th of July Ball of the American Society in London. Tom Keating is the new President. We stood in line with the Keatings for half an hour, then adjourned to the Crystal Room for drinks, and all the guests were seated by nine o'clock. I was between our Guest of Honor, the Brazilian Ambassador (my schoolmate Jayme Sloan Chermont) and the wife of the Minister Counselor of his Embassy, Senhora Francisco Grieco. Jayme, or Jim as he is often called, made a good speech, limiting it to ten minutes. As toastmaster, I had three healths to propose: The Queen, the President, and The Day We Celebrate. The innovation of men wearing black ties was universally welcomed. After the toasts and speeches, the room was cleared for dancing. This was the most expeditiously served dinner we have ever had on such an occasion.

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I saw a couple more House of Commons members this evening. They looked rather seedy from their night-long vigil yesterday. They now dread another prolonged evening debate on the abortion bill, which is officially called the "Termination of Pregnancy Bill."

July 5, 1967 - Wednesday

Country Team meeting this morning, [redacted] attended, in addition to our regular members, by Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. Afterwards, he and his associates, Dr. J. Herbert Hollomon (Acting Under Secretary of Commerce), William R. Hewlett (Member, President's Science Advisory Committee, President, Hewlett-Packard Company), Mr. David Z. Beckler, (Asst. to the Director, Office of Science and Technology), Daniel F. Margolies (Technical Asst., Office of Science and Technology), and Dr. Sanford Greenberg (White House Fellow) spent an hour with me in my office. I gave a lunch for them at Winfield House, with the following British guests:=

Sir Solly Zuckerman, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government
Dr. H. Monte Finniston, Managing Director, International Research Development Company, Ltd.
Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones, Chairman, National Board for Prices and Incomes
Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, MP
Mr. Basil de Ferranti, Managing Director, International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd.
Dr. A. H. Cottrell, Chief Scientific Adviser (Studies), Ministry of Defense

I sat between Aubrey Jones and Solly Zuckerman. Aubrey Jones is [redacted] aware of the almost insuperable difficulties of dealing with the price-incomes policy, of which he has charge. I detect a desire on his part to do something else as soon as he conscientiously can. Ernest Marples showed me photographs of the Chateau he [redacted] recently acquired near Macon in France. It is a large establishment, and looks [redacted] beautiful. This acquisition will add to the vineyard acreage he already owns in that region. He said the 196[redacted] local wine [redacted] will be reasonably good in quality, but low in quantity, owing to devastating hailstorms. With the first course, I gave them Emerald Dry, which pleased the only Californian present. We kept it up until three o'clock.

I had an engagement today to see Dr. Milford Rouse, President of the American Medical Association, but he did not turn up.

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I presented myself at the Junior Carlton Club, where I dined with the officers of The Bow Group before going on to speak to their gathering at the Royal Commonwealth Society on Northumberland Avenue. Mr. Watts, the Chairman, and four other young men gave me a good dinner. The Junior Carlton Club occupied premises on Pall Mall for many years, and was a favorite haunt of many leading statesmen, especially Benjamin Disraeli. He held informal Cabinet meetings in it, and his so-called cabinet table and chairs are still preserved in the Club. The property was too valuable to be retained for private uses, so the Club now occupies several floors in an office building erected on the old site.

The Bow Group is a lively organization of young Conservatives, especially those interested in political questions. They have, through those of them who are Members of Parliament, a certain influence at Westminster. I talked mostly about the Middle East, but during the interrogation period was obliged to wander off on many subjects, including the Special Relationship, the war in Vietnam, detente with the Soviet Union, the future British military posture East of Suez, the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, the value or non-value of the UN and Nato, and if after almost two hours the Chairman had not released his prey, we might have gone on indefinitely. It was an alert, challenging audience.

July 6, 1967 - Thursday

I had word yesterday from Mr. Baer, dealer in antiques and curiosities on Davies Street, that he now willing to let me have two narwhal tusks. He had promised them to me, but only when I would be about to relinquish my post here. Anyhow, he changed his mind, and I secured a matching pair about six foot high. I shall sell at auction three others in less good condition.

Lunched at the American Club, where the dining room and bar were thronged. It made a profit last year of about £4,000.

An advance guard of security officers have arrived here in connection with Lynda Johnson's visit. I talked to them this morning; they expect her to stay at least two weeks, and possibly longer. E has discussed her trip with her on the telephone, but we will have to improvise engagements after her arrival. She seems particularly interested in viewing historical places in London, frequenting book shops, going to "swinging" night spots, and visiting Johnson-land in Scotland.

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A postponement of the scheduled Cento meeting next week now seems likely, so in that case we will not be able to offer her participation in the dinners ~~that were~~ to have been given at Buckingham and Hampton Court Palaces. She is not, as was proposed last year, bringing either a girl friend or some one to look after her public relations, but there will be night and day security precautions taken. E has made up with Diana Phipps a long list of young people whom she might be interested in meeting, and amongst whom she will certainly find dancing partners.

John Glendevon came to see me this afternoon. He has been asked by the Queen Mother to undertake raising about £300,000 for the endowment of St. Catharine's, Cumberland Lodge. Cumberland Lodge, which is in Windsor Great Park and belongs to the Crown, was given by the late King as a place where students might go and study in peaceful and quiet surroundings and where they could, if they wanted, attend discussions on subjects other than those upon which they ~~are~~ specialise. The King foresaw what a tremendous strain would be put upon students by the pace of modern specialisation. He and Queen Elizabeth took great interest in the idea and Queen Elizabeth has carried this on since the King's death. St. Catharine's is now to become a Royal Foundation, and the Appeal is in this cause. Since quite a lot of American students have been to Cumberland Lodge over the last few years and spoken very highly of it, it was thought that one or two Trusts in the US might properly be approached for help.

I told John that the Embassy could not be associated with any fund raising, so I would only make personal suggestions to him. I mentioned the possibility of his approaching the Pilgrims Trust (Harkness) here; also the BritishCommonwealth Carnegie Foundation Fund. In the United States many Foundations are limited by their charters from making grants in foreign countries. I thought he might usefully consult Paul Mellon, whom he knows well, about those to which solicitations might be made. I suggested that if he could go over to the US he might elicit interest and help from Winthrop Aldrich and Jock Whitney. Since Lew Douglas is in London at this time, he could take the matter up with him also. We went over a list of English names from whom considerable sums might be expected. The Queen has promised a donation, which will make his task easier.

The Indonesian Ambassador insisted on calling on me this morning. He said the object of his visit was to offer his congratulations on Independence Day, but as I suspected, the real occasion for it was to make a statement on how dangerous

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# CURRENT SALARY RATES FOR RESIDENCE STAFF (July 1967)

Form. FS-455a, (Rev. Jun. 54)

PURCHASE ORDER, RECEIVING REPORT AND VOUCHER
(Continuation sheet)

U.S. Department of State Sheet No 2 of 5 P.O. No

| Item Nos. | Articles or Services | Quantity | Unit price £ s d | Per | Amount £ s d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| 1-67 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 men @ £25.0.0. per year | 1-11 | | | 275 0 0 |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 12 men @ £15.0.0. per year | 12-23 | | | 180 0 0 |
| [illegible] April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 7 men @ £11.0.0. per year | 24-30 | | | 77 0 0 |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 men @ £9.0.0. per year | 31-41 | | | 99 0 0 |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 3 men @ £8.10.0. per year<br>2 women @ £8.0.0. per year | 42-50 | | | 25 10 0<br>16 0 0 |
| | [illegible] | | | | |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 men @ £25.0.0. per year | 51-61 | | | 275 0 0 |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 men @ £20.0.0. per year<br>1 man @ £18.0.0. | 62-72 | | | 238 0 0 |
| 17th May 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 17th June | 6 men @ 1 day @ £3.0.0. per week. | 73-78 | | | 17 11 0 |
| 7th April 68 | [illegible] | | | | |
| 21st April | 3 men @ £10.10.0. per year<br>1 man @ £8.0.0. per year | 79-82 | | | 40 10 0<br>8 0 0 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Hand-Lids** | | | | | |
| 7th April 39 | Tower Chorus | | | | | |
| 17th June | 13 weeks @ £13.0.0. per week<br>2 weeks Holiday Bonus<br>2 weeks Bonus Night @ £4.5.0. | 83-93 | | | 169<br>13<br>8 | 0 0<br>3 7<br>10 |
| 7th April 39 | Victoria Volunteers | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £10.0.0. per week | 94-104 | | | 110 | 0 0 |
| 7th April 39 | Hertfordshire Male | | | | | |
| 17th June | 4 weeks @ £ .0.0. per week<br>5 weeks @ £11.1.0. per week | 105-115 | | | 44<br>42 | 0 0<br>17 0 |
| 7th April 39 | Lindsay Operatics | | | | | |
| 26th May | 10 weeks @ £12.0. per week<br>1 week Holiday Bonus<br>2 weeks Bonus Night | 114-123 | | | 120<br>12<br>10 | 0 0<br>0 0<br>0 0 |
| 7th June 39 | (Original Cast with Choir) | | | | | |
| 16th June | 10 weeks @ £10.0.0. per week | 124-133 | | | 100 | 0 0 |
| | **Laundry Hold** | | | | | |
| 7th April 39 | Lindsay Amateurs | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £9.0.0. per week | 137-147 | | | 99 | 0 0 |
| | **Public Halls** | | | | | |
| 7th April 39 | Local Men | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £10.0.0. per week | 148-158 | | | 110 | 0 0 |
| 7th April 39 | Local Concert | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £9.0.0. per week | 159-169 | | | 99 | 0 0 |
| | **Hall Hire** | | | | | |
| 7th April 39 | Mr. Fox Hall | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £ .0.0. per week | 170-180 | | | [illegible] | |
| | **Miscellaneous** | | | | | |
| 7th April 39 | Local Ladies | | | | | |
| 17th June | 11 weeks @ £15.0.0. per week | 181-191 | | | 165 | 0 0 |
| 7th April 39 | Local Males | | | | | |
| 17th June | [illegible] | | | | | |

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the sale of a large amount of our stockpiled tin would be to his country's financial stability. He requested I pass this comment to Washington, which I shall gladly do, only as a matter of politeness to him, for a discussion on the subject has been going on there for a long time.

I asked my colleague whether he attended all National Day parties. He answered affirmatively, and said he derived great enjoyment from them. I figure this alone would occupy 240 hours of his time during the year.

I finished today those efficiency reports which I have to prepare.

After talking to Bill Armstrong, who is sending in his resignation tomorrow to Washington, I telephoned John Leddy about a replacement for Bill. The matter was left unsettled, but John has promised no appointment would be made without my being consulted.

We had a cocktail party tonight from 6:30 to 8:00, to which we asked a hundred or more people.

July 7, 1967 - Friday

USIS Inspectors Hughson A. Ryan and Michael Weyl came to see me this morning. I have stressed to them the importance I attach to Cultural Affairs activities over all other concerns of USIS here, except the overriding necessity of having a crack press officer such as Jim Pettus. They fear the temper of Congress, dominated by John Rooney in this regard, will be for a further curtailment of their appropriations for Western Europe.

Ambassador Chan of Vietnam set a meeting this morning of the Ambassadors of the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand and myself, to meet with him at his residence, Clock House in Wimbledon, to discuss ideas he wished to put forward for joint action by his colleagues in the way of better propagandizing the South Vietnamese cause. Except for Thailand and ourselves, the other countries sent Ministers as representatives. I found Chan's proposals totally unrealistic. One of them was to hire a hall to hold a thousand people. We would sit on a platform and explain how nefarious were the operations of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. I observed that I thought the CND and other British organizations would rapidly sweep us away, and attendant demonstrations precipitate a riot. The affair wound up in a compromise. Subject to

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instructions from our respective Governments, we would continue to meet from time to time, with experts from our respective Embassies and High Commissions in attendance. Chan, who is deadly serious about injecting a measure of vitality into his previously moribund Embassy, seems to me to have no appreciation of the forces working against his country here. He wished to have another meeting [illegible] or on Monday at the latest, but finally reconciled himself to a postponement of at least a week. He had arranged to have the wives of the participants meet us for lunch, but I had to beg off. I think he is a foolish man.

His house, [illegible] spacious and comfortable, [illegible] bought by President Diem when he was riding high, as a place of retreat when visiting England.

Bob Schaetzel and I had made an engagement to meet here for lunch today. He was to fly over from Brussels, but I had to cancel the engagement in favor of talking to Julius Holmes, who arrived this morning with a small delegation to explain to us the Middle East paper which he had been charged by the President and the Secretary of State with preparing. Julius and I had luncheon alone at the residence, and discussed the contents of his document. He was an ideal selection for this undertaking, and, although in parts controversial, I thought on the whole it was a comprehensive statement of what should be our objectives and how we should attempt to carry them out in that troubled area. Later we met in my conference room, to go over his proposals. Those present were:

Sandra Villard is spending a few days with us. She is an exceptionally pretty girl, but I was surprised to hear from her that her mother (a Russian) [illegible] never taught her Russian.

E and I dined tonight with Diana Phipps. There was a multitude of guests, and delicious food. Our companions were mostly people interested in the arts, with picturesque exponents of Swinging London, such as Hercules Bellville, Patrick Lichfield, and an assortment of young [illegible] beauties. In that assemblage even Jonathan Miller and John Wells appeared almost as grave elders.

July 8, 1967 - Saturday

The weather was far too beautiful, like an early summer day at home, for professional work, which I was largely spared, except for reading many [illegible] accumulated documents.

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MEETING IN AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE ROOM, 3:00 p.m.,
Friday, July 7, 1967

Amb. Julius Holmes
Col. Davenport, USArmy
Dr. William Lewis, INR State Dept.

Amb. Bruce
Min. Kaiser
Min. Armstrong - Economic Minister
Mr. Harrison - Economic
Mr. Barbour - Political Counselor
Mr. Palmer - Political
Mr. Colling - Political
Mr. Tweedy - Political
Mr. Spiers - Political/Military
Mr. Stoddert - Political/Military
Adm. McCain - CINCUSNAVEUR
Adm. Klein - Defense Attache
Gen. Lee - Third Air Force
Amb. McGlinnock - FS Inspector

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July 9, 1967 - SUNDAY

Another perfect day. I went to the office to peruse the telegrams. Except for the passage of a message from the Secretary to George Brown on British East of Suez policy, there was no action to be taken.

I had my first massage in months from Miss MacInnes, who was enthusiastic over her three-week trip to the United States, in the course of which she [redacted] s: more of the Eastern Seaboard and Canada than [redacted] ever I did.

This afternoon E, Nicky and I went to look at the James Bond film "You Only Live Twice." It was exciting, but bore little resemblance to the book from which it derived.

We did a good deal of work today in preparation for Lynda Johnson's visit.

July 10, 1967 - Monday

Now that the Cento meeting has again been cancelled, I shall have a comparatively free week, except for what may turn up in connection with the arrival of Lynda Johnson tomorrow morning. She will be staying with us, and it looks as if her visit might last over a fortnight. We have already been approached by the British press, with inquiries as to the date of her arrival and interviews with her. We [redacted] have said her trip is entire[redacted] of a private nature, and although it is inevitable she will be often photographed, I hope the journalists will not badger her.

Joe Fowler will arrive here Saturday night, July 15, and plans to depart Tuesday evening, July 18. Bill Martin (Chairman, Federal Reserve Board) and about 18 others will be with him. I was sorry to be informed by the Treasury Attaché here that Joe is having gall bladder trouble, and may wish to consult, if his condition becomes acute, Lord Brock, a famous British surgeon. I called Brock and ascertained he will be at home in Wimbledon during the weekend, so if there is urgent need for Joe to see him this can be arranged.

We asked the Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson to lunch on Thursday or Friday with Lynda, but Thursday is question day for him in the Commons, and he is making a speech at Bradford on Friday. We have now asked George and Sophie Brown if they can come. We will hope to add Sue and Eugene Black, who arrive tomorrow. I have had bad luck for some time about seeing [redacted] Gene, to whom I am devoted, for whenever he has been here in the past few months we have had conflicting engagements.

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I had a letter from Charlie Biddle of Philadelphia, who said a pair of Purdey guns had been stolen from his house at Andalusia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently sold at auction in London. The purchasers have been traced, and the authorities are now on the trail of the culprit. It looks as if he would recover his firearms, which in his case is especially important, for he is a fine and enthusiastic shot, even at the age of 76.

I had an engagement with David Bell today, but he did not appear.

Called on Paul Gore-Booth with a quiver of messages from Washington concerning a Spanish resolution anent the Israeli-Arab dispute. We are opposed to the text. I sent this telegram to the Department on the subject:

Lunched at the Garrick, where I found my English neighbors loudly complaining about the weather. They said it was "far too close", an expression often used by them when the temperature rises over 70 degrees.

After lunch I bought another Albino [redacted] tortoise shell, bringing my total up to four. This completely dispels the illusion under which I labored for so long that these are excessively rare. They are neither rare nor expensive, and I find them [redacted] beautiful.

I am on the trail of a bronze equestrian statue of the Grand Dauphin.

The statistics for the period April - June 1967 are:

July 11, 1967 - Tuesday

E and I got up at 6:30 this morning to prepare for a trip to the airport, where Lynda Johnson was due to arrive by TWA about 8:00 a. m. She came off her plane from Washington looking gay and smart in a mustard colored suit. There were several US Secret Service and Scotland Yard men to look after her security. There was only one newspaper reporter, and about ten photographers awaiting her. We drove to Winfield House, where I changed into a morning coat before going to the office. At noon I attended the memorial service for Lord Normanbrook. The selections were felicitous; Harold Macmillan, an intimate friend of the deceased, read the impressive lesson from I Corinthians XIII. Normanbrook made a great reputation during and after his rise to the top of the Civil Service. I was much attached to him, and a great admirer. Following his retirement at the age of 65, he weakened physically, and appeared marked for death.

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# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
*Classification*

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secretate WASHLC

LONDON

Ref: State 3354 and 3428

1. I delivered today to Paul Gore-Booth oral message on behalf of Secretary Rusk, expressing gratification for British Government support in CR as instructed in reftel.

2. I emphasized importance we attach to defeating Spanish resolution in form outlined. Gore-Booth is familiar with this affair, and said he envisaged no difficulty in having Caradon instructed to go along with ~~ass~~ us on this Spanish resolution if ~~presented~~ put forward in present form. Foreign Office will be in touch with Caradon today.

GP-3.

BRUCE

AA:EBruce/eo - July 10, 1967

Drafted by:

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

CONFIDENTIAL
*Classification*

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DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

16F

| | Total 1961 Apr-Dec | Total 1962 | Total 1963 | Total 1964 | Total 1965 | Total 1966 | 1967 Jan-Mar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Mrs. Bruce: | | | | | | | |
| a. Wives' meetings..... | 9 (532) | 12 (833) | 11 (864) | 10 (1043) | 12 (694) | 15 (878) | 2 (134) |
| b. Ambassadresses received.. | 8 | 24 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| 3. Overnight guests..... | 45 | 66 | 67 | 82 | 59 | 71 | 5 |

(This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador which were primarily personal and private.)

each. There is some indication that President Johnson is thinking of attending; otherwise, it is assumed the Vice President and Secretary of State would represent him. Because of his close relationship with Adenauer, I think it probable President de Gaulle will be present, in which case Prime Minister Wilson will also go. We don't yet know how this will affect Secretary Rusk's plans to come here next Monday night for the Cento meetings.

Freddie Reinhardt made an interesting speech on April 14 in Milan, about American investment in Europe. Addressing Milan's American Chamber of Commerce, he said the issue has given rise to many misconceptions, including the idea that "American companies dominate a large part of the European economy." The fact was, he said, that direct investments in Europe--new outlays for plants and other facilities--came to $1.8 billion in 1965. "It was a substantial sum to be sure, but it represented only a small fraction of the total fixed-asset formation in Europe of about $110 billion. The same is true of the share which American-owned or affiliated manufacturing companies have in continental production. The 1965 sales of these companies were $18.8 billion, or not quite 4 percent of Europe's production of $500 billion that year." Reinhardt said that movement of capital and technology across frontiers is a two-way traffic. At the end of 1965, he said, European-owned assets in the United States amounted to $34 billion compared with $29.6 billion of American assets in Europe. He said 150 foreign companies possess significant or even controlling interests in large companies operating inside the United States.

We went tonight to the movie "A Man for all Seasons", the members of the cast of which have won many awards in the United States for their performance. I thought it a spectacular success. It presents King Henry VIII, as he fully deserves, in a sorry light, and reflects nothing but credit upon the character and ability of that remarkable man, Sir Thomas More.

April 20, 1967 - Thursday

Messrs. Kaiser, Spiers, Kuss, and Jeff Kitchen came to the office this morning, where Kuss outlined the status of our arrangements with the British for cross purchases of military equipment. Afterwards, the newly appointed High Commissioner for Ceylon, Sir Lalita Rajapakse, paid a courtesy call on me. He took his BA and his LLB at the University of London, was knighted in 1952,

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and is a qualified barrister here and at home, where he served as Minister of Justice for seven years. He is rich, a Buddhist, anti-Communist, a non-smoker, and a tee-totaller. I found him intellectually stimulating, and his personality attractive.

We had a lunch today for Ethel and George Garrett, with the following guests: The Garretts, with her daughter Elaine Pitney, have just arrived here from the Soviet Union, where they thoroughly enjoyed their trip. Elaine described Leningrad, as do most tourists, as being much more attractive than Moscow.

Wm. H. Stringer, of the Christian Science Monitor, came to see me this afternoon.

April 21, 1967 - Friday

Bill Benton came to see me this morning. Amongst other things, he told me he had bought the Phaidon Press some months ago. They are one of the leading publishers anywhere in the world of art books. He generously gave me some of their recent output, and the promise of more in the future.

The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Licenciado Herrera Baez, came to call on me. After graduating from the Faculty of Law of the Santo Domingo University in 1938, he did postgraduate work in international law at Columbia University for three years. He served in his country's Embassy in Washington, London, and Rome, before becoming Ambassador to the Argentine in 1947, and to Brazil in 1948. He has occupied other posts, including being Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for six years, and has written a number of books on International Law. He seemed intelligent, friendly, and well disposed to the United States. I asked him a few discreet questions about his Military Attache, Colonel Caamano. He said the Colonel had largely abstained by choice from social affairs or from activities other than those of a professional nature since his assignment to London. His name, however, is still coupled with reports of plots in the Dominican Republic.

Charlie Winn came to see me this morning. He is 70, and [redacted] in good health until last year when he had not only his gall bladder removed, but suffered serious heart attacks. He can no longer play golf or other games. It is sad to see one formerly so lively now condemned to a life of partial invalidism, of which he had no premonition whatever.

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Lunch - Embassy residence - April 20, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabe[illegible] von Hofmannsthal
Lord Hood
Mrs. Elaine Pitney
Hon. George and Mrs. Garrett
Mrs. Tony Keswick
Lady Benson
Mr. Angus Menzies
Mrs. Lancaster
Sir Wm. and Lady Elliott
Mr. Reginald Winn
Sir John Balfour

Regretted

Lord and Lady Sherfield
Lord and Lady Sefton
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph de Trafford
Sir Rex Benson
Mr. Tony Keswick
Sir John Marriott
Lord and Lady Inchyra
Lady Balfour
Mrs. Lang

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We lunched with Lee and Stash Radziwill at their house. Stash has just returned from Australia as part of a trip around the world. He is now going to Canada. Stash said his famous Aunt Dolly left him some of the things in her house in Paris, but her daughter was contesting the will, and he did not know whether any of the legatees would receive their bequests. That fascinating woman was a remarkable character, and her friends will always regret she never got around to writing her memoirs.

Herman van Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador, came to see me. He is an ideal diplomat, as well as an engaging friend.

There was a big dust-up last night in Greece. The Prime Minister and Minister of Defense are both in jail. The King has suspended the Constitution, and I fear the country is in for a lot of political trouble, since no party has a majority and there will be great difficulty in forming an enduring government. The King may lose his throne as a result of these developments.

We had the following telegram today from Dean Rusk, for delivery to George Brown:

This subject is one we have been following closely here for some time, and I hope the British will desist from making any such announcement as is contemplated.

Meanwhile, the Cento meeting is in limbo. The Shah of Iran is willing to have it postponed until June, but the Turks are insisting on an earlier date, and would even like a one-day meeting in London next week. The great dinners that were to have been given by the Queen at Windsor Castle and by the Foreign Secretary at Hampton Court have been cancelled.

We have our usual placard carriers, protesting against the war in Vietnam, walking around Grosvenor Square.

As might have been expected, some odd comments have been made on the President's forthcoming trip to Germany. One of them reads:

April 22, 1967 - Saturday

At the office this morning. Had a cheerful massage from Miss MacInnes, before a late lunch with E and Virginia Surtees.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Foreign Minister Brown

FROM: Secretary Rusk

1. We are well aware of the United Kingdom's economic, budgetary and foreign exchange difficulties which lie at the heart of the decision being considered to reduce your forces in Singapore-Malaysia by about one-half over the next four years. Nonetheless, we are deeply concerned at the idea of your making significant reductions in force unless and until there is a real change in the Vietnam situation.

2. What concerns us even more gravely are the indications you gave us that a further and more far-reaching decision is in contemplation to withdraw entirely from the Singapore-Malaysia bases by the mid-1970's, to have Minister Healey inform Singapore and Malaysia of this contemplated decision, and to announce it before Parliament rises in July in conjunction with new statement of your Defense Policy.

3. As I understand it the case for taking that much more fundamental decision rests on several grounds:

A. A reduction in your presence will not produce large financial savings, only a complete withdrawal will accomplish that.

B. You are under great domestic pressures for this and other reasons to tell the Country what your intentions are in the area.

C. Your Forces must know clearly and precisely what your policy is in order to plan their programs over the next ten years.

D. You believe that an indefinite continued presence in the area will prove unacceptable locally, and it will only complicate the problems of those in power. By announcing a timetable for withdrawal now, you believe the critics of your presence will be disarmed.

E. It is essential that Malaysia and Singapore know what is in store so that you can together plan for an orderly withdrawal with a minimum of dislocation.

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4. While I appreciate the force of some of these arguments, I would argue against major reductions in the near future, more strongly against any decision now as to what you contemplate after 1971, and even more strongly against any announcement now of any intentions to withdraw from the area.

5. My concerns arise from the consequent reactions -- the chain reactions -- that would be set in motion in the U.S and elsewhere by such an action.

A. For the UK to announce that you will no longer carry this burden (even at a future date) at the very moment when we are deeply involved in Vietnam and when Thailand is under threat, would have the most serious effects here. Surely Britain shares our views that what we are doing in Vietnam is of vital strategic importance to us and to our Allies. But those articulate groups here who question our presence in Vietnam and our commitments to SEATO will argue even more forcefully that your withdrawal shows clearly that there are no vital national or international interests in this area for us to defend, that we should have never gone in, and that we too should withdraw.

B. There are those here in important positions in the Senate who want us to reduce our commitment to Europe. Should you announce that you are withdrawing from Singapore and Malaysia on the grounds you cannot carry that burden, I foresee an increase in the intensity of their criticism, arguing that we too have a limit to our capacity to carry these burdens and we should cut further and heavily in Europe.

C. The strength of our position in the US in assuming international commitments in these last twenty years is that we have always been able to say that we have Allies who share our views and share our burden, and not least the UK. The defection of De Gaulle has hurt us. If now there was a UK withdrawal from this area it would be regarded as a similar defection, encouraging the neo-isolationists, and encouraging the critics of our policies both in Asia and in Europe.

D. I am also concerned as to how your withdrawal would be viewed in Hanoi and Peking, where it would be treated as a victory for them, as a repudiation of your support of our position in the area, and as a further weakening of SEATO.

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E. I am

19, RIVERVIEW ROAD,
EWELL, SURREY.

19th April, 1967.

The Ambassador,
United States Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1.

Sir,

I was appalled to hear on B.B.C. Television this evening that your President will be present at the funeral of Dr. Adenaur.

In view of his, and your country's, disgusting attitude to the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, who could well claim to be one of the greatest world statesmen of his generation, as well as being an honorary citizen of your country, perhaps you will advise the President that if he does not wish to be even more gratuitously insulting to this country than he has been already, he will contract pneumonia as quickly as possible.

Such behaviour may well be suited to the middle of Texas, where the lives of world statesmen are held cheaply, and may well be the accepted standards there, but to offer such a calculated insult to one's oldest ally is not the conduct expected from the occupant of the White House, who is expected either to have an elementary sense of dignity, decency and courtesy himself, or to have advisers who have an elementary understanding of the national psychology of one's allies.

Yours faithfully,

T.H. ROBBINS.

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by [redacted]. This will raise difficult problems, and I think the British Government has been tactless in handling such a messy affair on this occasion.

April 23, 1967 - Sunday

Wedding anniversary. Had a happy day at home.

I went over with considerable care the Summary and Recommendations of our annual report on our Mission's activities, conditions in Great Britain, and US-UK relationships. It is difficult to compress so much within reasonable limits, but I think our people have turned out an excellent review.

In the course of miscellaneous reading, I have at least learned one new thing, namely that there are vintage years in sardines. Oscar Wilde's son, Vyvyan Holland, founded a vintage sardine club before the last war, whose members owned sardine cellars and held tastings. Holland decided that 1959 was the best post-war sardine vintage. I also learned that whereas the British eat about 30 million cans of sardines a year, the French consume 200 million cans, some of which have to be imported from Morocco. The best of all sardines are reputed to be the French Rodel, which sells for almost twice as much as the famous Portuguese varieties.

Skimming through Cornelia Otis Skinner's book on Sarah Berhhardt, I [redacted] that her excessive thinness made her the butt of caricaturists and wits. One columnist declared that the famous actress never needed an umbrella, because she was so skinny she could walk between the raindrops. Another wrote "An empty carriage pulled up and Sarah Bernhardt got out."

There is a boom in French champagne. Sales are now four times what they were on average just before the second World War. Over 86 million bottles were put on the market last year. The French are by far the largest consumers, followed by Britain, which in 1966 took 5,489,000 bottles. The US were next, with 4,122,000 bottles, and Belgium took 2,670,000 bottles.

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April 24, 1967 - Monday

Jim O'Grady came in this morning to introduce his successor as Defense Attache, Rear Admiral Louis J. Kirn. Kirn had a fine record in the war, during which he was decorated several times for extraordinary heroism.

E and I lunched with Fleur Meyer at Albany. She is worried and exercised over the current troubles in Greece, where she knows almost all the leading political figures, and is, as well, an intimate friend of the young King and his family. We know little as yet about what has really occurred there, but the outlook is ominous as respects governmental stability.

We took Fleur to see the apartments A-3 and A-6 which we have rented in Albany, and discussed what might be done with them, since the possibility of our utilizing them ourselves is remote. While occupying my present post there is no way in which we can make use of the premises. Fortunately, there are, I understand, hundreds of applications for any vacancy, so the property can readily be disposed of, but it cannot be subleased without the consent of the Trustees. There is also an important question bearing upon presumed residence in Great Britain, including tax complications, if it were regularly occupied by us in the future.

I went over to the Naval Dispensary this afternoon, to see Commander Chappelka and had a cheery chat with him. My blood pressure was perfect, but I still have some fibrillation, which I have probably been subject to since childhood, and he thinks it well for me to take one pill a day of digoxin. After a week of such treatment I am to see him again.

Went to the German Embassy to sign the book of condolences in memory of Dr. Adenauer.

Tonight E and I attended the reception given by Admiral and Mrs. O'Grady, to introduce Admiral and Mrs. Kirn.

April 25, 1967 - Tuesday

General Box generously lent us his Convair plane to fly to Cologne this morning, to attend the memorial service for ex-Chancellor Adenauer at Cologne Cathedral. After a smooth flight of an hour and three-quarters, we were met by a car and officer from the Embassy, which transported us over the traffic-free roads to the Cathedral, where we took our seats at one o'clock in the Diplomatic Section with Bob Bowie, Allen and Eleanor Dulles near us. The Requiem Mass conducted

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by Cardinal Josef Frings was worthy of such a solemn occasion, the great Cathedral overflowing with people and crowds massed on the streets outside. Indeed, there were people lining all the approaches to Cologne for many miles, as well as the largest number of Police I have ever seen in any country.

The security precautions in the Cathedral, especially to guard President Johnson and President de Gaulle, were almost excessive. The Secret Service men of various nationalities were easily identifiable, since they were almost the only ones present dressed in ordinary lounge suits. I think it might have been easy for determined assassins to kill either or both of the two Presidents, but they would have had no chance whatever to escape afterwards.

The Mass lasted from 2:00 until 3:15, when the coffin was borne by sailors, followed by hundreds of church goers, a distance of about 600 yards to the Rhine, where it was embarked on a German naval craft. Other German vessels, as well as several from foreign countries, including Great Britain, formed a water borne cortege up the Rhine to Rhondorf, which moved where Adenauer was buried in a private cemetery next to his two wives. During the hour before the Mass commenced it was interesting to observe the arrival of great numbers of persons who had at one time or another been associated with the Grand Old Man.

Allen Dulles looked, I thought, diminished in physical substance, and ill. Jean Monnet had come up from Paris, and I had a chance to talk to him about the British application to join EEC. Prime Minister Wilson is to discuss this with him this evening. I saw literally dozens of persons I had not met for years, such as General Speidel, members of the Adenauer Cabinets, and business and professional Germans whom we [illegible] in the past. Harold Macmillan, looking Victorian, was a member of the British delegation. Jack McCloy, Lucius Clay, Allen Dulles, George McGhee, and the President constituted our official group. Couve de Murville [illegible] with the General. Many people remarked on how tired and shaken de Gaulle appeared. His complexion was almost yellow.

As the funeral ship went up the river, a flight of Starfighters flew overhead, and several helicopters escorted it. As far as one could see, the banks were filled with people. As a testimonial to his age, there was a last salute of 91 guns. The whole proceeding was dramatic and inspiring, despite its sadness.

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All sorts of new stories about Adenauer are being told. "The art of politics," he is said to have remarked, "consists in knowing precisely when it is necessary to hit an opponent slightly below the belt." He was famous for his life-long distaste for the Military, and was said to have declined to participate in the July 20 plot against Hitler, saying "anything that two or more German Generals are connected with is bound to fail." The last few years of his life may have been in some respects unsatisfactory to him, although his marvellous health continued to sustain him until a short time before he died. His conviction that Erhard would make a weak Chancellor proved to be correct, but Adenauer did a good deal to undermine his successor's authority. His devotion to his seven children was consistent, as was his love of paintings and roses. He did not live to see his dream of a united Europe come to pass, but he was responsible for the restoration of Germany to the society of the West, and had good reason to pride himself on bringing about a new, and to be hoped permanent, peaceful relationship between France and Germany. He was the last of the significant political leaders of post-war Europe, and should, I believe, be considered in German history the greatest of its citizens.

We arrived home late this evening.

Just before leaving for Germany, I received a letter from Jean Monnet, of which this is a rough translation:

April 26, 1967 - Wednesday

This was a singularly dull day at the office, since with the cancellation of Cento I was left with no official engagements.

George Brown was violently attacked, but defended himself spiritedly in the House of Commons this afternoon over a report that our aircraft had fired on a British flag vessel in Haiphong Harbor. The ship in question flew the British ensign, but was registered in Hong Kong, and belongs to the Peking Government of China. Brown said he was inquiring into the matter, but did not understand why there was so much excitement about this incident, even if it were true, since there never seemed to be any when the North Vietnamese attacked ships lying off Saigon.

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(Translation of letter from Jean Monnet)

55 Avenue Foch, Paris
22 April, 1967

My dear Friend:

I beg you to believe that I have often thought of you in the course of the last months, and have voluntarily refrained from writing you, for your grief was too near. But it is clear to me that we rarely experience the true values of our life. Friendship is one of them. It is very rare that an affection develops such as that between us; and I write you today as much for you as for myself. What a mistake we make in letting ourselves be absorbed by current preoccupations instead of enjoying the extremely rare privilege of a true friendship. Such is our case, and I would wish to resume with you a more frequent relationship.

Please tell Evangeline that Silvia and I think often of you.

Yours,

Jean

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George is said to be disturbed over Henry Brandon's story, published in advance of his recent trip to Washington, about the probability of the British announcing in July their plans for a drastic reduction in East of Suez forces by 1970, and a further curtailment thereafter. We have heard he is inclined to blame this on an American leak, but in this instance the prevailing opinion, at least in our Embassy, where we had had no advance notice of it, is that the Foreign Secretary may have forgotten what he said to his intimate friend Brandon when the latter was here a few days before the publication of the article.

We have telegrams today from Taiz, where our Consulate and AID Mission are beleaguered by native rioters.

Jack McCloy arrived about seven o'clock to stay with us. He will be engaged during the next two days in trying to finish up his trilateral conversations on stationing of British and French troops in Germany.

April 27, 1967 - Thursday

An interesting talk with Jack McCloy last night. He repeated to me some of the conversations with President Johnson on the helicopter earlier in the day, when the two of them went to Wahn Airport. On the preceding day the President vigorously criticized Chancellor Kiesinger for his suspicions that the United States was double dealing against German interests with the Soviet Union. Yesterday morning Kiesinger in effect told him he would not again make such invidious remarks, and the President was much more favorably impressed by the Chancellor than previously. McCloy discussed in considerable detail the non-proliferation treaty and his troubles, especially with Bob McNamara, over the Trilateral negotiations.

the most irritating of which were "complicity"

We had a working breakfast at the house with McCloy, Bob Bowie, Ron Spiers, and General Spivy. I followed this discussion with close attention. They hope within the next two days to reach agreement with the British and Germans, enabling them to submit their findings shortly thereafter to Nato. The result will probably be the withdrawal by the British of one brigade and by us of one division. The sticking point concerns McNamara's desire to pull back to the United States one-half of our Air Force in Germany, whereas McCloy would like this limited to one-third. The run-down both on the ground and in the air is not as serious as has been depicted, for these forces would be on a rotation basis.

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I had a visit at the office this morning from Lt. Gen. Ibrahim Adjie, the Indonesian Ambassador. He is 44 years old, educated in Indonesia, and at one time attended a staff course in the United States. He assumed military command of West Java in August 1960, and was accredited here in November 1966. He is an attractive fellow, and described his influence and position at home in terms not at all unflattering to himself. He rather indicated that his being sent to London was the result of jealousy against him on the part of fellow officers and civilian politicians. It seemed to me probable that he is ambitious to play a leading future role in domestic politics, and would not be chagrined if he were called to do so from his present post.

Alfred Hayes, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, visited me. He is the best type of American banker, knowledgeable and constructive. He is gratified by the British success in improving their balance of payments position, but not at all satisfied with the prospects of an improvement in the industrial growth rate. Like myself, he feels incentive for expansion is lacking in this country, and the first requirement to that end would be a drastic reform in the system of taxation. Perhaps this might best be done by reducing their over-reliance on direct taxes and having greater resort to indirect taxation.

Donald McLachlan came to see me in connection with the chapter in his book on the activities of Admiral Godfrey and Ian Fleming as Naval Intelligence Officers during the war which were most helpful and instrumental in assisting our Service Intelligence operations, and especially those of OSS, to say nothing of Godfrey having been, with Sir William Stephenson, the chief advocate to the American Government of establishing Donovan as chief of clandestine operations. This accomplished writer is an interesting conversationalist.

We had a lunch at home for:

Patrick Lindsay said he had just come from a tasting at the offices of the Christie firm, of which he is a partner, of the wine sent in for auction by Lord Rosebery and Lord Linlithgow. Some of these are of almost unheard of age, and include clarets such as an 1869 Ch. Latour in double magnums. His favorite was a punch of 1750--he thought it had a Madiera base, which may account for its longevity.

Christie's has recently resumed its auction sale of wines, and is doing a merry business with them. Next week they will auction off the largest stock ever

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LUNCH - Embassy residence - April 27, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Duchess of Buccleuch
Lady Anabel Lindsay and Mr. Patrick Lindsay
Lady Hesketh
Colonel Claude Lancaster
Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Stebbins
Prince Ghyka
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Core

Regretted

Mrs. Irene Selznick
General and Mrs. Fitzalan Howard

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put on the market when they propose to sell several hundred thousand cases of Bordeaux collected by Alexis Lichine.

I read from time to time speeches by Tom Hughes, Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the State Department. Today I wrote him as follows on his last utterance:

Tonight E and I went to a reception in the Savoy, River Room, given by retiring Admiral and Mrs. Thach, to meet their successors, Admiral and Mrs. McCain.

Jack McCloy and I had a late dinner together. He telephoned to Rusk earlier in the day, and is not at all satisfied with Washington's insistence on a drastic modification of important elements of his negotiations.

April 28, 1967 - Friday

The Ambassador of Afghanistan, Dr. Abdul Majid, called on me this morning. Born at Kabul in 1911, he was educated there, as well as later in the United States, where he took his B.A., M.A., and PhD. degrees before becoming a Professor of Biology at the University of Kabul. Afterwards he was President of the University, Minister of Public Health, and Minister of Education. He went to Japan as Ambassador for seven years, and subsequently served as Ambassador in Washington for four years. He said that in spite of the long historical associations--sometimes hostile-between his and the British Governments, there were many fewer commercial interests between them than was the case with the United States and Afghanistan.

I lunched alone with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror Building. He has just returned from a trip to Canada and the United States. He addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington in severe terms. He told me he thought our columnists were rather a sorry lot, and did not like the way in which the fundamental policies advocated by newspapers were often completely contradicted by their columnists. He takes a dim view of the British political scene, thinks Harold Wilson is a short-term tactician and will not last the course. He believes the recent local elections indicate a nation-wide disillusionment with the Labour Government, but does not consider a Tory Government would be better. He spoke of incentives to management as being deficient in this country, but expressed the hope that if Britain is allowed to enter the Common Market, after a

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April 27, 1967

Dear Tom:

I read all of your speeches with great interest, and am particularly admiring of one I have just received titled "Whose Century?". The way in which you have dealt with this subject seems to me admirable and engrossing. Your declaration on page 7 "despite the nieceties and nuances of this debate" is superb.

An address of this kind seems to me infinitely more stimulating, instructive and persuasive than the usual bureaucratic boilerplate pronouncements. Some time ago I read Dr. Argyris's book. I think most of it is nonsense, and the present type of scrutiny of our employees by the behaviorial scientists a waste of time and money. I believe also that the alleged tendency of State Department personnel to be "sluggish", "ambiguous", "emotion-suppressive", etc. is a vast, sweeping, and mostly unsound exaggeration. I do, however, suggest that, starting from their earliest days in the Department, an attempt be made to remedy what seems to me to be a palpable deficiency in most of them, and that is an inability to write, speak, and spell the English--or the American--language with reasonable proficiency.

With best regards,

Ever yours,

David Bruce

The Honorable
Thomas L. Hughes,
Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

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painful and costly period of readjustment, production will improve under new competitive conditions, especially if there is a reform in taxation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Edmunds of Halifax, Virginia, came to see me this afternoon. Edmunds is a distant cousin of mine through the Carringtons, and has been for many years an employee of the British-American Tobacco Company. He is now making a swing through the UK, Finland, Italy, and other countries in Europe, but does not intend this year to visit Southern Rhodesia, where his company has suspended operations. He is an outright sympathizer with the white settlers of Rhodesia.

April 29, 1967 - Saturday

The weather today is like summer, and the parks are crowded.

April 30, 1967 - Sunday

Read the telegraphic traffic and found no action required. Walked to the nearest graveyard and mused there pleasantly in the sun.

May 1, 1967 - Monday

I went to 20 Grosvenor Square this morning to attend the Change of Command and Retirement Ceremony, at which Admiral John Thach was relieved by Admiral John McCain. The two are old friends, and as seems invariably to be the case with our Navy, everything was done in bang-up order.

General O'Meara, from Heidelburg, who will retire the first of June, came in for a farewell call.

Frank Meloy had come up from Rome with one of the Admirals, and I had a long talk with him about the situation in Italy.

Lew Douglas stopped in to see me on a brief visit to London.

The Wells baby was christened at Brompton Oratory this afternoon, and afterwards we gave a reception at the house for the christening party, which included about 35 people.

On Friday a steel van of things we had earmarked at Security Storage in Washington arrived at the residence, and its contents have been unpacked. The shipment was in good condition.

We dined tonight with Woodrow Wyatt and his new wife at Tower House in Regents Park.

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We had a stimulating evening at the Wyatts. I sat between Woodrow's Hungarian wife and Edwina d'Erlanger. Mrs. Wyatt and Woodrow [redacted] spent Easter in Budapest, where she had no difficulty in seeing members of her family. They were not conscious of being followed anywhere by Secret Service agents, but when Wyatt expressed a wish to see Cardinal Midzenty he was warned against doing so. The Cardinal still lives in the American Legation, and is allowed to receive a few visitors.

The churches were open and thronged over Easter. She said the gypsy orchestras were almost as numerous as before the war, and [redacted] the appearance of the city was much better than when she had been there two years previously.

The guests, in addition to the d'Erlangers, were Lord and Lady Robens, the Christopher Mayhews, and the Lees. Three of the Members of Parliament left us for a short time to vote at the House of Commons.

After dinner, the men had a lively conversation about the British Government intention of withdrawing its armed units East of Suez in 1970 to 1975. I told them what a critical view was taken of this proposal at home, and also by the Australians, New Zealanders, Malaysians, and Lee in Singapore. Wyatt and Mayhew are both in favor of such withdrawal, but admitted the proposal was tactlessly put forward. They insisted, however, that the Government must make an announcement on the subject in July. I received no satisfactory response to my queries as to why this was necessary. They thought the Prime Minister would convince the President of the necessity for this further saving of 82 million pounds a year in foreign exchange when Wilson goes to Washington in June. I told them I thought they were far too optimistic if they believed the President would be agreeable to such a suggestion, although obviously he could not dictate British Government policy.

Since the original leak through Henry Brandon, it seems to me the British have made a mess of their handling of this affair. The memoranda of conversations in Washington between Dean Rusk and George Brown [redacted] should have left the British in no doubt as to how we disapprove their intentions in this respect. Engrossed by their domestic political concerns, they are singularly callous about the reactions such a decision announced in July might have on our position in Vietnam.

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May 2, 1967 - Tuesday

Admiral McCain called on me this morning. Afterwards, I saw Sy Friedin, whose book is to be published this autumn. The English edition is being held up temporarily while lawyers investigate whether some of the statements in it, such as accounts of George Brown's social behavior, are libelous.

I lunched at the Turf Club with Eric Bessborough. He has encouraged Lynda Johnson to come here, and she has written him a couple of times about it. I told Eric this was a matter that I thought should be settled by her own family before it went any further.

He is proceeding constructively about the Benjamin Franklin House. They have negotiated a long lease with British Railways, the owner of the property, and soon will set about trying to raise a £250,000 endowment which would support the activities of his Society. There would be an Anglo-American Board of Trustees, and I told him it might be worth while for him to try to get American subscriptions channelled through the philosophical society in Philadelphia founded by Franklin.

E went to Paris this morning and returned this evening.

May 3, 1967 - Wednesday

I half expected Jean Monnet to come over from Paris and lunch with me today, but he did not arrive. I imagine he is elated over the Prime Minister's speech yesterday afternoon, announcing his Government's intention to apply to join the Common Market. The statement was well received, and after the three-day debate next week on it, I have no doubt that Parliament will approve. There is as yet no inkling as to how President deGaulle will react to it.

I lunched at White's, and afterwards saw George Kennan at the office. George had been invited on several occasions by Walter Hochschild the American Metals Climax Company to make an African trip, and has now accepted. Amongst other countries, he will visit South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Mozambique. He said when he was stationed in Portugal he never had an opportunity to go to Mozambique, and believed conditions there were especially unfamiliar to the American public.

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Kennan [redacted] favorably impressed by Stalin's daughter Svetlana, and thinks her book will have a great success. There is little in it of a political nature, but it deals chiefly with her family life. There was some estrangement between herself and her father, who disapproved of a love affair of hers when she was 16, but their affectionate relationship was later renewed.

George feels [redacted] we never should have intruded ourselves into the Congo, Yemen, Rhodesia, and other areas where we had no important interests. He believes we have greatly exaggerated Soviet and Chinese desires to dominate portions of the African Continent, and [redacted] they are acutely aware of the unproductive burdens they would have to carry. He looked in excellent health.

Thomas A. Reedy of the Associated Press came to see me this afternoon, with the intention of writing a profile on E and myself. This would not be, as he explained it, of a personal nature, but would be designed to describe the tasks of an Ambassador and his wife in London.

I went to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office, and sent off this telegram about our conversation:

Tonight, Princess Marthe Bibesco and A. L. Rowse dined with us. They are [redacted] intellectually brilliant.

In talking about her place in Roumania, which is now a national museum, Marthe said it had been abandoned by her husband's family for 175 years before he gave it to her and she took it in hand. She devoted herself to its rehabilitation for 17 years, and completed the work before the outbreak of the last war. The house was copied from the Ca d'Oro in Venice, and she said when it was originally built by Bibesco's ancestor it was almost x indistinguishable from the Venetian palace. It is situated on flat land in marshes inundated by affluents of the Danube. Her husband was able to shoot wild ducks while standing in second floor windows. Both she and Dr. Rowse have houses in Cornwall. He has been working at the Huntington Library in California, writing a book on Cornishmen in the United States.

Sid Perleman is spending a couple of weeks here before moving on to the Dordogne, where his wife and himself go almost every year as paying guests in a local chateau. There he occupies the bedroom of Colette.

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STATE

FOR M: Secretary RUSK

INFO: U.S. MISSION GENEVA

LONDON

THIS

Department for Under Secretary Rostow, Geneva for Ambassador Roth, GATT, from Ambassador Bruce

Subject: Wine Gallon Assessment

1. I was called to Foreign Office late yesterday afternoon by Sir Paul Gore-Booth who said ~~that~~ he had been instructed by the Prime Minister to communicate through me the PM's strong desire to see the wine gallon assessment problem settled in the final stages of the Kennedy Round. He said the Prime Minister has considered raising the matter directly with the President but felt he had been communicating on so many subjects with the President that he would prefer to have it handled through Foreign Office channels.

2. Sir Paul briefly sketched the history of the problem and the recent exchanges concerning the possibility of a concession on tobacco from Britain in return for elimination of this discriminatory system of taxation. He stressed that HMG would continue to press hard for elimination of the system and that if Kennedy Round opportunity allowed to pass there is little likelihood UK would be prepared make offer of

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[redacted]

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concession on its part.

3. I realize there are serious issues of domestic politics involved here but I would hope that in these closing days of Kennedy Round you could have another look at the problem.

Erhard

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May 4, 1967 - Thursday

I attended the Consular Conference this morning, and welcomed the delegates gathered there from Paris, Madrid, Helsinki, Dublin, Oslo, Stockholm, Lisbon, Copenhagen, and elsewhere. I found their proceedings and discussion of Consular problems instructive. Our new immigration laws are difficult to interpret and execute.

Yesterday I received a letter from Bill Benton about his interview last week with the Prime Minister. It read:

Edward Hidalgo, who has replaced his partner Lefty Becker in the firm Cahill, Gordon, Sonnett, Reindel & Ohl in Paris, came to see me this morning. He had been with this firm before World War II, but left it to serve in the US Navy. He was for many years a lawyer in Mexico City, and more recently was a special assistant to Paul Nitze before returning to the law.

Melvin Lasky called to tell me about the latest developments affecting Encounter. Many people consider it the best edited magazine in the world. For years Melvin has been its chief director, although Stephen Spender and latterly Dr. Kerwode were co-editors with him. The disclosures that CIA had financed this and other publications aroused widespread comment. The device for funnelling funds to it was through the use of real, and also CIA supported dummy foundations. When Lasky learned of this about 1962 he turned to Cecil King, who took over the enterprise through his International Publishing Company. Now Spender and Kerwode have decided to resign, on the grounds of the form of financing done by CIA, for which they blame Melvin. They have induced Lord Goodman to handle their case. Lasky believes if they proceed in the way they have threatened to do, the magazine will suffer from the attendant publicity, and he also will be forced out.

Cecil King has been stout about the whole matter, and I strongly advised Melvin to leave it entirely in the hands of King and Hugh Cudlipp how the affair might be resolved. There is a Board of four or five Trustees, of which Sir William Hayter and Arthur Schlesinger are members, also concerned in the affair.

E and I lunched at Ava Waverley's with Duncan Sandys and his wife, Iona and Peter Carrington, Edward Boyle, Nin Ryan, and Lord Amory. General disapproval was expressed over Anthony Nutting publishing his recollections of the Suez crisis--this series is now running daily in The Times together with the appearance of

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UNITED STATES MEMBER
TO THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC,
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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April 29, 1967
(Dictated in London
Transcribed in New York and Paris)

Dear Dave:

I had a two and a half hour lunch with Harold Wilson last Saturday and I regret this delay in reporting but I must send my discs to New York for transcription (I should have asked you for a secretary!)

I could hardly disagree with Geoffrey Crowther more. I find Harold charming and attractive and am prepared to attest to my affection for him. I of course felt that I was imposing and I was trying to get away for the last 45 minutes - but he made it easy for me to stay!

He is devoted to you. He says he trusts you absolutely and that he talks to you with complete ease and freedom (as he says he talks to me, and I feel sure he does). He says he's going to be Prime Minister until 1980. He will then be only 64 years old, a good bit younger than you or I! (I was 67 this month). He wants you to stay for the full course! Of course I kidded him about this hypothesis and told him that he would be out of office at least once between now and 1980. As we went down the stairs, past the engravings of his predecessors, and as I told him that he was indeed walking in the shadow of history, he talked at considerable length about the only Prime Ministers who had acceeded to the office at a younger age than he had. There are two or three. Rosebery, for example, of whom I've only vaguely heard as Prime Minister, and who was Prime Minister only for a matter of months. Harold obviously wishes that he could have been the youngest Prime Minister since Pitt!

Herewith are those points on which I think it is most suitable for me to report to you, as a follow-up on our visit of Friday morning in your office. Some of course won't inform you of anything with which you aren't much more familiar than I!

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1. Harold is holding a long series of Cabinet meetings as you doubtless know, working towards pulling the Cabinet together into a position of leadership on the subject of the Common Market. Of the 21 ministers, he expects to win over all but four. He says he is winning them over by process of erosion. He is keeping them together until they talk themselves into weariness and into agreement. 'This next weekend' he has them coming to Chequers, where he never insists on a decision - but he also is to have meetings before and after at No. 10 Downing Street. He expects to announce the agreement of the Cabinet by the end of next week. (I suppose you know that he thinks he is getting on pretty well with de Gaulle!)

2. I shall not burden you with a report on the Kosygin visit to London, and on Harold's opinion that we might have been very close to working out an end to the Vietnamese war - and on all the things that went wrong - and why - because I gather you have the full background. I had never heard before of Mr. Cooper, the man who played a key role, who seems to be Averill's assistant.

Harold seems persuaded that it was indeed touch and go on working out a deal, that the chances were fair to good, and that matters were badly handled in Washington. He says you know all the details.

3. On the matter you particularly stressed to me, the withdrawal "east of Suez", Harold is reticent and won't commit himself in any way. He says the pressures are very great. I of course did not press him over much. I took your line, without attributing it to you, that if he wanted to cut down and pull back, I hoped that this would be done quietly, without fanfare or publicity. I said that publicity on the matter would certainly have an adverse effect on our own problems in relation to Vietnam. I told him of the high importance attached to this in the United States by the Administration and others. He said that it was due to United States and Vietnam that the final withdrawal was being phased out for 1975 instead of 1970.

4. He recited in detail for me his speech to the Labour members of Parliament in which he told the 60 members who opposed the position of the government that they had been cowards. He had a line he attributed to General Eisenhower who said he did not mind leading green troops but he did not want to lead yellow troops! He said that he told the 60 Labour members that they only acted as they did because they were confident of the Labour majority, and thought they could have it both ways, - that they could have their cake and eat it too.

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5. He is looking forward to his visit with the President in Bonn next Wednesday morning. He was interrupted while I was with him to okay a telegram to set up the [illegible] this was our only interruption. Much that he told me about this projected meeting was in such personal confidence that I don't think I should report it even to you but he has probably covered all the same ground with you.

6. I reminded him that when he was the opposition leader he promised me that if he became Prime Minister he would take responsibility for UNESCO out of the Department of Education. I told that he had indeed done so and put it into the Ministry of Overseas Development, and that there was a brilliant flash of hope when Mrs. Castle in her green dress walked into the Executive Board meeting and gave a little speech. But that otherwise, everything continued exactly the same. He rang a bell and called for a couple of books. He discovered that Dame Mary Sinleton is to be 65 this year and he told me he would retire her. He said he had a brilliant economist who was intimately involved with all the developing countries whom he might appoint in her place, a Mr. Thomas Balogh. I told him that the problem wasn't economic, that it was political, - that UNESCO is said to be the second most political of the U.N. agencies - and I begged him to appoint someone with political savvy.

I further told him I was under instructions to support Mr. Leonard Martin who has been transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Overseas Development and who has been acting as Dame Mary's assistant, for the Assistant Director-Generalship in the field of education. I said that I had mentioned the matter to you and that you had urged me to mention it to him. I told him that Maheu would surely turn down the recommendation because of Martin's lack of qualifications - and that both Britain and the United States would lose prestige and position - Britain by making the recommendation and the United States by supporting it. I asked him how Maheu could possibly accept our commendation of other men whom we really know to be good - when we supported a man like Martin who was at best pedestrian, without educational qualifications, and without top stature. I cited the fact that Leodenicion Khrushkin, the Chief Learned Secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who administered the multi-billion dollar budgets of the Soviet Union on research, had spent eight years on the UNESCO Executive Board as a representative of the Soviet Union, and he had as his assistant a former Soviet Ambassador to Paris. I said that Britain and the United States had treated UNESCO somewhat as a dumping ground, and that Martin was now being recommended because there was no future for him in the Overseas Development Agency.



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Martin is listed in the book as an Assistant Secretary which, Harold's assistant told us, means that his top salary can be only 3,250 pounds. Harold said: "I am going to make a criticism of you. Dave Bruce was quite right and you should have talked to me about this, - but you should have talked to me about it long ago. Now it may be too late for me to do anything about it. Please wait for time. Do everything you can to postpone the matter so I can find a good candidate for you".

(Tasked him if he couldn't put Sir John Maud on the Executive Board to succeed Dame Mary but he told me that John Maud is now the chairman of the government commission studying local government which is extremely archaic and out of date. Harold says this is one of the most important royal commissions in decades. He is going to put John Maud into the House of Lords when this study is completed. He remembers well that I had earlier told him that I would have liked to have had the U.S. advocate John Maud as a possible successor to Mahed, but that when our government had queried the British about electing him at the time of Maheu's candidacy - the British had told us he was not available.)

I asked the Prime Minister whether Lord Franks would be available for the Executive Board. I told him that Maud and Franks were the kinds of candidacies needed to take leadership for Britain and to get UNESCO into proper perspective. He did not reject Franks but he returned to Balogh and gave me a long sales talk about his special qualities and values.

7. [redacted] on the Prime Minister's mind is Hubert Humphrey. [redacted] mentioned him (and I don't have to tell you how much Hubert has always delighted me since we entered the Senate together in the same year). Hubert told the Prime Minister the whole story of his background in Huron, South Dakota, and I filled in certain parts, and more importantly the story of his election as Mayor of Minneapolis, one of the most remarkable political stories of our time. (Please remind me to tell you some day!) You, Hubert made a terrific hit with the Prime Minister. He surprised me by telling me that he thought Hubert had a 50-50 chance to become President. I shall not burden you with the details on this prediction, in part because I wouldn't want to commit them to paper. My lunch on Saturday persuaded me that Hubert's trip to Europe paid off on his visit to Harold Wilson - if on no other count.

8. Harold says that Lord Thompson is doing exceedingly badly with the London Times which is irritating and offending its news stories in a way that upsets Harold. He says he is going to fix it! (But he's proud of the fact that the Times said that "Only Harold Wilson can

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successfully lead the [illegible] into the Common Market".)

9. I invited him to Chicago [illegible] February 1st. As you told me, he does indeed want to work out plans under which he can visit a couple of times a year with the President, and he has a date set up with him as you know along about June 3rd. As you also told me, February 1st is an exceedingly good date for him. But I reminded him that the Britannica, because 1968 is our 200th anniversary, is giving a permanent lectureship to the University of Edinburgh, and we are to have a banquet in Edinburgh, where we were founded in 1768, as well as in London. Harold wants to consider which banquet would suit him best. Will he get more mileage out of the one in Edinburgh or the one in London or the one in Chicago? This idea of course had not occurred to me. I told him that if he did not come to Chicago, I wanted him to send us the Duke of Edinburgh who is the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. I told him that I thought Chicago would be even more interested in the Duke than it would in him! But although Chicago might prefer the Duke, I preferred the Prime Minister! Harold reconfirmed the fact that incidental to the banquet he wants to give a reception for 10 Downing Street for the distinguished scholars and contributors of the Britannica.

I am [illegible] this anniversary is looming up in importance as a major event [illegible] American relations. I really didn't previously appreciate what an event I had on my hands.

Did I tell you that the first of next February will be my own 25th anniversary as publisher and chairman of the Britannica? Did I tell you the University of Chicago is working a model in my honor, and that I am to be the first recipient of the projected banquet to be given by the University? I also asked Harold to give a lecture at the University, and I tied the proferred fee to the lecture. I told him the Anthony Eden precedent.

I am sure that if we were chatting together about my visit I would remember other angles. I am sorry to report to you my failure on the assignment you gave me. Harold is not going to take a position at this time, at least not with me, on how he will publicly handle the pull-back east of Suez.

Sincerely,

William Benton

The Honorable David Bruce
American Embassy
London, England

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Thomas's book on the same episode. Such publicity has reopened old wounds, and may lead to a full dress debate in the House of Commons.

This afternoon I saw Joe Fromm, of U.S. News and World Report, then presented awards to two representatives of the Department of Agriculture, before receiving Charlie Adams.

E and I went at 6:30 to a reception in Lancaster House, at which Princess Margaret as Guest of Honor greeted the Fulbright Commission and the Fulbright Scholars.

Joe Fromm told me he recently finished an article on the contemplated complete withdrawal of British forces from Singapore and Malaysia not later than 1975. The reactions of the Australians, New Zealanders, Prime Minister Lee, the Malaysians, as well as of ourselves, have been severe, especially as regards the announcement about this that HMG wishes to make in July. What Fromm said is corroborated by all reports we have received here. Secretary Rusk, whose MemCon I read yesterday, bore down hard on George Brown about this when George was recently in Washington. Bob McNamara telephoned me a few days ago, saying he would like to stop and see me in London for an hour or two next week on his way home from Paris, and I suspect this is one of the things he intends to discuss.

There were about 700 people at the Lancaster House reception, and it went off well. Anthony Crosland and myself received Princess Margaret, who was accompanied by her attractive Lady in Waiting (Lady Juliet Smith), introduced her to Dr. and Mrs. Myers, who in turn presented her to the members of the Commission. Afterwards she toured the vast second floor and spoke animatedly to hundreds of people. One would have guessed she was having the time of her life; her performance was really admirable.

We left about 8:15, returning home in time to have dinner with Derek Hill and Kisty Hesketh. Derek had sketches a month or so ago of Kisty and her three boys, with which Evangeline was so pleased she asked him to paint ourselves. He returned only this morning from India, where he executed a portrait of the President. He said he thought the President, aged 79, ailing in health, was one of the most attractive men he ever met. Derek worked away for a couple of hours tonight, and more or less concluded his sketch of me. He will do E tomorrow. Henceforth he expects to free himself of portrait painting and devote himself to landscapes and other subjects.

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May 5, 1967 - Friday

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Leff, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the National Spinning Corporation of New York, a prominent New York business leader, introduced by Jack Javits, came to see me this morning. He is worried over the possible consequences to the American textile business of British entry into the Common Market. He had not marshalled his arguments to a point where his explanations seemed clear to me.

We had a lunch today at home for:

Mr. David and Lady Pamela Hicks
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Berry (Marinette Sulzberger)
Mrs. Quennell
Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Scott (Time-Life)
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Heap (ESSO)
Mr. Whitney Warren
Mr. Skiff

Whitney Warren came to see me at the office. He now lives in California and spends much of his time in travel. His father was a famous New York architect.

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Bloom of Washington, Pennsylvania, with a letter of introduction from Senator Hugh Scott, called on me. They were accompanied by Judge James F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, a cousin of the late Senator Joe Guffey. Foreign affairs was the last thing on their minds, as they carried on a vigorous conversation about Pennsylvania politics and business, and made comparisons between American and British industrial systems, much to the disadvantage of the latter. Like many people in Pittsburgh, they seemed full of vitality and enterprise. It has always appeared to me that citizens in that region work harder and play harder than any I have met elsewhere.

George Brown and Paul Gore-Booth were expected to dine alone with me tonight, but instead decided to meet me at the house at six o'clock. We had a long talk, which I shall summarize tomorrow.

May 6, 1967 - Saturday

Read the telegrams from Washington, none of which required action. I worked on a speech, a possible cable on the Common Market, and a report of my discussion with George Brown.

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Derek Hill returned tonight, to dine with Virginia Surrees and ourselves, and then applied himself to painting E. In the course of two hours, he made an oil sketch of her that I consider a tremendous success. He paints swiftly and easily, and is delightful to the sitter, since his strain of conversation is always enlivening.

May 7, 1967 - Sunday

Office work this morning.

Jean Monnet came for lunch with Francois Fontaine. They stayed four or five hours this afternoon, mysteriously occupied in drafting papers. I previously talked at length with Jean about his delay in preparing an autobiography, or having an authorized biography written. He is still a man in search of an author. He intends to remain here until next Thursday, in order to attend the debate in the House of Commons on British entry into the Common Market. He thinks the decision made there will be of lasting historical importance. He has seen many members of the House and civil servants, and has no doubt there will be an impressive majority in favor of the Prime Minister's proposal. If this hope is realized, as I fully expect it will be, Jean believes the verdict may considerably influence President deGaulle's attitude,

May 8, 1967 - Monday

Ambassador Porter, late of Saigon, came to see me this morning. His work in Vietnam has been esteemed, and he will soon become Ambassador to Korea, his place in Vietnam having been taken over by Ambassador Locke, who has now left Pakistan. I found Porter's views of interest. He thinks the American military have made from the beginning the almost fatal mistake of not training the South Vietnamese for guerrilla warfare. To his mind, a military victory is impossible, and the real hope lies in the pacification program and the establishment of a responsible civilian dominated government. He says neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese are trained for night fighting. After dark the Viet Cong irrupt into local villages, kill and kidnap non-sympathetic inhabitants, then disappear during daytime, except for occasional combats, usually instigated by North Vietnamese regular troops. He thinks the Hanoi leaders will step up their already effective terrorist activities, and do everything they can to frighten the South Vietnamese away from voting in the autumn elections. In short, he thinks we are trying to succeed by the wrong method, and applying buttons & bows techniques, based on overwhelmingly superior fire power, in what is essentially a night-time guerrilla campaign.

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Lt. General T. R. Milton, Inspector General of the Air Force, came to see me. I lunched with Simon Elwes at Bentley's Oyster Bar in Swallow Street. We had an amusing time. He is delighted at having been made at last a Royal Academician, which I gather implies eventual Knighthood for him. I had a wonderful cold lobster soup, then dressed crab. Elwes spends most of his time in the United States, where he is almost overloaded with commissions to do portraits of the rich. It is said he receives $15,000 a picture. Although he has unusual facility with the brush, I would not rank him amongst the great portrait painters, past or present.

I went down to the House of Commons this afternoon to hear the first day's debate on the Common Market. The Prime Minister spoke for an hour and a quarter, clearly outlining the advantages and demerits of the proposal. No one could possibly accuse him of being evasive in his report.

He was followed by Alec Douglas-Home, whose popularity in the House was evident. Home, in effect, blessed the proposal.

Tonight E and I went to dinner at the French Embassy. The French initially intended this to be a small dinner in honor of Charles de Gramont and his Turkish wife, who is pretty. It wound up as a congregation of 30 or more people, and was enjoyable. I sat between Martine and a young woman, now married to a Frenchman, who had been a classmate of Audrey in Foxcroft School.

Last Thursday Charles Francis Adams came to see me. He said he had again discussed the possibility of his becoming Ambassador to Great Britain with Desmond Fitzgerald, who advised him to let it be known that if the position were offered him, he would accept it. I told Charlie I had nothing to add to my previous conversation, but thought it was all right for him to throw his hat in the ring. I personally believe it unlikely President Johnson would send a Republican here before the next general election. I told him with utter sincerity how appropriate I thought it would be if he one day became the fourth Adams in direct line to serve as Chief of Mission in London. He is an exceptionally fine man, but not having been active in politics, does not seem aware of the intricacies of that often sordid occupation.

I cannot rid my mind of Porter's conclusions about how the war is going in Vietnam. For the South Vietnamese troops not to have been instructed in guerrilla training so as to operate as effectively at night as their own country people, the Viet Cong, seems to me amazing. When Bill Donovan was our Ambassador in Bangkok many years ago, the first thing he did was to try to induce the military there to

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forget about classical training and devote their efforts to instructing their troops in guerrilla warfare. I propounded to Porter my favorite theory about drawing a defensive line across Vietnam, announcing our intention to repel any attacks against it, and reduce infiltration through it as far as practicable. I have mentioned this from time to time over several years to Secretary McNamara, but studies made in the Pentagon always indicated there were not sufficient forces to man such a barricade. Now with the increased build-up, should this not again be seriously considered?

If such an accomplishment took place, we could then cease military activities in the North, but be ready to resume them if necessary. Such barriers have often proved effective in the past in Europe, noticeably in recent times in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Behind this barrier the South Vietnamese and ourselves would accelerate pacification efforts and step up movements against the Viet Cong. Porter said such a program was now in course of being carried out on a limited scale, but evoked no enthusiasm from our leading Generals.

I sent off this morning my letter to Dean Rusk, and a telegram on the Common Market. They read:

May 9, 1967 - Tuesday

We are not the only Embassy subject to picketing and demonstrations. Only a block away from us are the offices of the Trinidad High Commission. There was a great shouting match in front of it the other day. When I inquired what was going on, I was told that the protesters--all Trinidadians--were protesting the monopoly of Trinidad oil production by BP, Texaco and Shell.

We receive several times a week letters of an unexpected character. One brought to my attention yesterday was from a former Foreign Service Officer who wanted us to cause a British company to cease and desist from advertising and selling toilet seats under the name of Larissa. He said this was his wife's name, an unusual one, and its application to this particular purpose was causing her mental distress.

On my way to the office this morning I stopped at the antiques shop of Luther to look at Persian and Indian paintings they recently acquired. They did not seem to me especially attractive. I desisted for quite a time from making any antique purchases, but fell from grace a week ago by acquiring at Kerin a beautiful 18th Century Swedish chandelier.

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Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

May 6, 1967

SECRET

NODIS

Dear Dean:

Last week George Brown telephoned me to say he wished urgently to talk to me privately and unofficially--I was to be alone and he would have Paul Gore-Booth with him.

We met on Friday night at the Embassy residence, and no notes were taken. He prefaced his conversation by saying his call was unofficial, and for the exchange of private views. Then he added that what he would discuss was British plans for reducing their military commitments East of Suez, and eliminating them entirely in Singapore and Malaysia by 1975.

I told him I was particularly glad he would do so, since before he had phoned me, I had already decided, even in the absence of instructions from home, to ask him to see me as a friend, and allow me to state my strong misgivings over what was proposed, the manner in which the matter was being treated by HMG, and the intention to make a public announcement about it in July, 1967.

I said I had read various memcons on the subject, and wondered whether his people appreciated how dangerous and inflammatory this situation could become.

He answered that he realized this, and was deeply troubled over it. His own judgment differed somewhat from that of certain of his colleagues, and also, in a few particulars, from that of the Foreign Office; Gore-Booth would tell me about the latter.

The Honorable
Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

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George then made a lucid and comprehensive survey of the situation, stressing particularly (1) the financial considerations, and (2) the domestic political pressures for an early announcement by his Government of its intention to quit the Singapore region by 1975.

Everything he adduced has already been so amply argued by him in Washington that it is needless for me to repeat it here.

In fact, I am writing you solely because of his insistence that I do so, and that I ask you to communicate his reflections only to the President, and to no one on your and the White House staff!

Frankly, Dean, I am at a loss to know exactly what he thinks I might convey of which you are not already apprised. I can only guess that after his return from Washington he appreciated (especially in the light of your message to him of April 21, and of the adverse comments of the Australians, New Zealanders, Prime Minister Lee, etc.) the inherent explosiveness of this material.

The only areas in which he indicated any possible changes were: (1) Although all ground troops should be removed from Singapore and Malaysia by 1975, he might advocate in Cabinet the retention of a considerable Naval and Air Force capability in the area. (2) He thought he might advise the PM not to get frozen on a July announcement date before the Washington meeting on June 2.

Paul Gore-Booth then, at George Brown's instigation, exposed the Foreign Office case. The most important points were that the FO thought there should be further interchanges between the UK, US and other Governments most concerned before any final decision by HMG; and, secondly, that although the FO officials were without competence to assess the exigencies of British party politics, must a July announcement be made, and also could not any determination on ultimate and complete withdrawal be "fuzzed" in public statements?



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In my reply, I hope I did not depart far, if at all, from what you and the President would have wished, and would have authorized me to say.

I was careful again to point out that my remarks were reflective of entirely private opinions.

I thought:

(1) The Cabinet should take no binding decision until the PM had seen the President in Washington on June 2.

(2) This affair (involving the way in which HMG seemed intent on making a unilateral determination, and, announcing it in July, eight years in advance of its being carried into effect) struck me as more likely to cause bitter controversy between the US and UK Governments than any other issue between us during the last few years.

(3) I was unimpressed by the alleged necessity of announcement in July, before the Parliament rose, and equally so by the supposed necessity of having this time table known before the Labour Party Conference in September. Even assuming, from the standpoint of domestic politics, such an action was deemed highly desirable, should not the vastly more important considerations of international relations have paramount place?

(4) I ventured to say that if the PM were to present his decision as a fait accompli to our President on June 2, and to try to justify it, and a July announcement, on the ground of his domestic political pressures, he would be inviting, and in my opinion recklessly, a possible rebuke of really titanic proportions.

We had our own domestic political difficulties in much more acute degree than those afflicting the Labour party. Moreover, the appearance of our being, by inference, deserted (for that is how the project would be analyzed) in the midst of our Vietnamese involvement, by a Government assumed to be our most reliable ally, headed by a Prime Minister who had repeatedly declared himself an "East of Suez Man", would seem to me unwise, provocative, and absolutely unacceptable to us, to our public opinion, or to our fighting allies, to say nothing of Singapore, Malaysia, and most of the rest of Asia.

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I appreciated the fact we were conversing in secrecy, and on a basis of personal friendship. On that same basis, I would ask George to regard my reflex as one I felt sure would be generally shared at home. This was not merely a question of handling a British budget, or planning their future defense dispositions; it involved the whole structure of the Anglo-American relationship, and of stability in Asia.

If I were he, I would advise the PM not to get into a fixed position, to keep his options open, and if he has radically altered his policy about previous East of Suez commitments, to say so when he sees the President--meanwhile to leave the matter undecided.

I apologize for sending you this long and wearisome letter, but having told George I would make, at his insistence, some sort of report, here it is, though it consists so much of "I saids" and does nothing to illuminate this dark problem.

I believe Brown is seriously disturbed over the prospect of trouble on this issue. Fortunately, he has acquired respect for the opinion of Gore-Booth, who shares, within the limits of bureaucratic loyalty, my convinced opposition to the way in which the matter is currently being approached. Brown stated that the affair has no connection in his mind with Britain's attempt to get into the European complex. Also, he is, more than any other Cabinet Emember, except possibly the PM, anxious to preserve close comity with USG, and even more than the PM, is sensitive to the fragility of our current connexion.

I would suggest if you feel so inclined, you consider sending a message to him in some such terms as these:

"David Bruce has told me of his recent conversation with you, and I have spoken about it to the President. I hope you will arrive at no irretrievable decisions on this dangerous subje ct before it can be fully discussed when the Prime Minister comes to Washington."

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

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Foreign Service of the
United States of America

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Date:

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

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AIRGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

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Date:

Drafted by:

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# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

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Date:

Drafted by:

Approving Officer

Concurrences:

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Bob Bowie arrived here this morning, after having attended a meeting in Rome. He wants to go to the House of Commons this afternoon for the Common Market debate. I gather more information, and usually instruction, on international political affairs during conversation with him than from almost any one I know. His mind is both judicial and imaginative.

Messrs. Frederick Sears and Pryor, of Merrill Lynch's London office, brought in their Chairman, George Leness, to call on me. They expect to establish this year a branch in Mayfair, although they will continue their City office. Their Geneva operation is the firm's most successful one in Europe, London comes second, and Paris third. He said they were pleasantly surprised at the profitability of their London venture. They have also a couple of representatives in Bradford, dealing in commodities.

I went over to see Commander Chappelka at the Navy Dispensary, and after taking a cardiogram he announced I was in good condition.

I lunched at the office, then went to Westminster to hear Ted Heath speak. Jean Monnet, Bob Bowie, Christopher Soames, and other friends were seated near me--I thought Ted acquitted himself well. He is of course a master of the subject, and stressed, as did Home yesterday, the paramount importance of political over economic considerations in respect to it. I did not, however, understand his views, that I am sure are going to give rise to controversy, about the British and French holding their nuclear weapons "in trust for their European partners." The Prime Minister immediately pounced on this, asked him for further elucidation, but the fox dodged into a hole.

Tonight E and I attended a State Banquet at Buckingham Palace for King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. Almost every adult member of the Royal Family was there. Seated in the great dining room, where domestics in royal livery were almost as numerous as the guests, one was bound to reflect that probably nowhere else in the world could a ceremony of such pomp have been mounted. Certainly any rich private collector present would have thought his possessions of comparatively trifling importance. There must have been tons of silver gilt used, as well as hundreds of dishes of the finest 18th Century Sevres porcelain. I had a happy time between Barbara Cairns and Lady Abergavenny. Before dinner I had a chance for brief talks with the Prime Minister, George Brown, Ted Heath, and that really delightful man, the Speaker--Mr. King.

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After dinner I was one of those led to private audience with King Faisal, who conversed through an interpreter. I reminded him of our meetings in Washington when I was Under Secretary of State, over the Buraimi dispute. He permitted himself the nearest he is said ever to come to an expression of merriment, that is a reluctant, sardonic grin, by saying his Government could at any time have taken possession of the Buraimi territory, but unlike some other Governments, had refrained from using force against a weak neighbor. He was categorical in denouncing what he asserted was USG's failure to realize the extent of Soviet and Egyptian ambitions in Southern Arabia. He also said that Nasser was not alone in breaking the agreement mediated by Ellsworth Bunker, for he considered the US Government had dishonored its engagements in some particulars. I should like to have pursued these statements further, and was searching my mind for counter-vailing arguments when I was displaced by Ted Heath as his next customer.

The numerous equerries make a point of leading guests up to speak to the Royalties they serve. I always find it particularly pleasant to talk to Princess Marina, and on this occasion was charmed with her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Kent. The Queen Mother looks as if she never had an operation, and was in high spirits.

The menu was: Consomme Madrilene. Rosetts de Saumon Valois. Selle d'Agneau Polignac, Haricots Verts, Chouxfleur Glace, Pommes Nouvelles Risollees, Salade. Couronne de Fraises Glacee. Friandises. We had, with these dishes, sherry, Rhine wine, Burgundy, Champagne, Port, and liqueurs.

King Faisal is tall; his long black robes edged with gold braid, and his native headpiece of black and gold from each side of which depend light gauze streamers that effectively hide his face from a side view, struck an exotic note. His features are stern, his eyes black, unwinking, and piercing, his voice soft, his manners unusually courteous. He is a really remarkable man, and it can only be hoped he will survive the numerous plots and assassination attempts against him, for I would guess he is the most constructive leader in the Arab world. It will be decades, of course, before his plans for bringing his backward country into the 20th Century can be substantially effected.

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Since most of the ladies on these state occasions wear tiaras, a type of jewelry that many of them do not own, the antique dealers are called upon for temporary loans of this article. On this occasion E had given up the tiara, but instead had borrowed from S. J. Phillips, to whom she customarily resorts for such purposes, a beautiful diamond choker necklace which once belonged to Catherine the Great. The jewelers rather like to have their gems shown in this way, and impose only a small charge for insurance. Princess Alexandra, it seems, is to wear this same piece later in the week.

George Brown was the only guest in a dinner jacket. He accompanied E from the dining room into the drawing room, where he projected her into a group of people whom he amused with stories, but complicated matters for one of them when an equerry approached with orders for him to meet the Queen. George brushed the equerry aside, saying he did not want to be interrupted until he had finished his tale. Later on, according to gossip, he continued his one-man show, at one point putting his arm affectionately around the waist of Princess Margaret, and giving another lady a playful squeeze. As usual, George will deny any departure on his part from protoco

May 10, 1967 - Wednesday

Rex Benson came to see me this morning about Mrs. Ives' request for a memorial plaque in honor of her brother Adlai Stevenson. There have been tangled negotiations on this matter, for as he died on the pavement in front of the International Sportsmen's Club, which occupies premises in Grosvenor House, a wall plaque would be inadmissible, since these are never placed except on buildings in which the commemorated one had actually lived. We have considered the possibility of a small inscription on the pavement itself. Rex taken this matter up with the English Speaking Union, where the suggestion was made of having 50 to 100 of Adlai's friends and acquaintances each donate a book to a Stevenson Memorial Library in the ESU headquarters at Dartmouth House, near the existing Walter Hines Page Library. Lord Caradon, communicating from his post at the UN, has come into the act via the Foreign Office, where the civil servants are non-plused over what had best be done. I rather favor an approach to Oliver Franks, Master of Worcester College, Oxford, of which Adlai was an honorary and devoted Fellow, to ascertain whether a memorial plaque might be placed in the College in connection with a scheme proposed to ask the American Stevenson Foundation to devote pa ts funds to exchange scholarships in his memory.

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Rex is recovering from his heart attack, but will hereafter have to lead a more subdued life.

I lunched at the office. Bob McNamara came to see me, and left with me a long draft on Vietnam policy. He has been working on this for some time, and hopes shortly to shape it up for presentation to the President. He showed it to Chip Bohlen in Paris, but said with the exception of Chip and myself, and individuals in his immediate office, he had not yet discussed it with anybody. He then went shopping with his charming wife, their principal objective being to look at Henry Moore sculpture. He has long wished to acquire one or more pieces of it, but when he returned to my office he said the prices of the pieces they saw were beyond his scope.

We settled down to a discussion of the paper on Vietnam and his depressing talk in Paris with Denis Healey regarding the British intention to withdraw all their military forces, with the possible exception of certain naval and air units, from East of Suez after 1975. Bob objects vehemently to the British forsaking their political commitments in that area. I told him of my own recent conversations on the subject with George Brown and my messages to Dean Rusk.

I drove out to the airport with the McNamaras, and only wished they could have stayed longer, for conversations with Bob are more stimulating to me than those with almost any one else I know. Tonight, thinking over his paper on Vietnam that will outline to the President the advantages and disadvantages of two courses of action (1) a great step-up of escalation in North Vietnam and possible entry of US ground troops into Laos and Cambodia, and (2) a more moderate quasi defensive posture, I decided to write McNamara a personal letter on the subject, and spent the evening doing so.

May 1[illegible], 1967 - Thursday

After dining at Buckingham Palace each Chief of Mission present is supposed to sign the book there within two days. Since I was passing by on my way from the Foreign Office, Hyatt drove me into the courtyard, where I found he was making his way through a company of redcoats maneuvering in the precincts. I hopped out and accosted an officer, telling him my purpose, but observing I must have come at the wrong time. This wonderfully caparisoned Scot, with a broad grin, said he hoped

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the chauffeur would not run over any of his guards, and thought it might be better if I came back at another time. Accordingly we went into reverse and backed out to the merriment of large numbers of people who were gaping at the guards through the railings.

I went to St. James's Palace at 10:15 this morning, to participate in King Faisal's reception of Heads of Missions of the Diplomatic Corps. Most of the Ambassadors were there in prescribed morning dress. We had an opportunity to shake hands and converse with each other for half an hour before we were lined up in order of precedence (I now being sixth on the list) for our approach to the throne. Flanked by British Palace officials and members of his own entourage, the King shook hands with each of us, after our identities had been announced from the doorway, during a rapid file past. We emerged into another State reception room, there to be offered gin and tonic or other drinks.

On Tuesday night, in deference to the non-alcoholic customs of Saudi Arabia, no toasts were offered, although both Queen Elizabeth II and King Faisal made long speeches. One of my neighbors at the banquet who had recently been in India said that in Indian officials' houses at New Delhi no alcoholic beverages were served even to foreigners. King Faisal, however, does not insist on such a practice, although his own compatriots never imbibe these Western concoctions except in private.

Back at the office, I sent off this letter to McNamara:

I lunched at Lloyd's in the marvelous Adam dining room they acquired when a wing at Bowood was demolished. I sat between Ralph Hiscox, Chairman of Lloyd's, and Mr. J. G. East. The food and drink were superlative. This is one of the few City institutions that maintains its own chef. They have a fine collection of silver associated with Admiral Lord Nelson. After lunch the Chairman showed me another lot of silver now on offer to them, presented to Captain Danby of the Bellerophon. They never buy such things out of their own funds, but rely on generous members to contribute them.

David Wills called on me at the office this afternoon. He is busy with plans for the establishment of counterparts to the Atlantic College in Germany and France, and is hopeful of carrying them out. I suggested to him the names of several Germans and French whom I thought he might interest in this project. He is particularly anxious to enlist assistance, and a contribution, from George McGhee.

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Authority NLJ-RAC
By [illegible] NARS, Date 12-18-75
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

May 11, 1967

SECRET - NOLIS

LITERALLY EYES ONLY

Dear Bob:

I have, of course, reflected on the problem of Vietnam that you so generously discussed with me yesterday in London.

I feel deeply on this issue. To have our national destiny involved in the outcome of an operation on such comparatively small military scale, in a country unfamiliar to most Americans, in support of people of whom we know little, would, under ordinary circumstances, be considered, to put it mildly, a wild exaggeration of priorities. But, in the estimation of our compatriots, and much of the rest of the world, the issue has become an obsession, a touchstone of our wisdom or lack of it. We have pledged our honor to the protection of a state, on behalf of which we had contractual obligations under Seato, against external aggression.

It is idle for columnists, publicists, politicians, ephemeral so-called liberals to write about the genesis of all this trouble, instead of addressing themselves to how one might reach a practicable solution of it.

I think I am fully aware of the divisions it has caused at home and abroad. It is now fashionable to talk of differences between "Doves" and "Hawks." This is no new phenomenon. During the Presidency of James Madison, a powerful group of men in Congress, headed by Henry Clay, were known as "War Hawks." They demanded immediate hostilities, and obtained their wish, against Great Britain, confidently boasting that Canada would be conquered (and presumably annexed) within six weeks. This ambition was never realized.

The Honorable
Robert S. McNamara,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

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Now, in somewhat similar terms, there are elements amongst us clamoring for total victory, to be gained by pulverizing the puny population of North Vietnam with the most effective weapons ever invented, even if, in the process, we have to take on the Chinese and Russians.

This thesis is largely subscribed to by our professional military class. "Leave the war to the generals and admirals" is a catch phrase as old as time. But excellent and necessary as are their discipline, courage, and determination, the military are wielders of weapons, usually insensitive (President Eisenhower having been a brilliant exception) to the political considerations that must be paramount. Perhaps neither Napoleon, nor the Germans in two great modern wars, lost because of professional deficiencies, but because their political and psychological assessments had been fundamentally faulty, involving them in struggles not only against their original opponents but against other nations, whose aroused fears and resentments had escaped their calculations.

To me, it seems madness to contemplate achieving our aims by much further escalation in North Vietnam. We are, I am told, running out of bombing targets, unless we decide to devastate, which we can readily do, the two cities Haiphong and Hanoi. Thus far, our bombing does not seem to have fatally interdicted the logistical flow of materials from North to South, or to have reduced enemy morale to an unbearable degree. Its results have, no doubt, diminished the enemy's capability in some measure, forced him to devote manpower to reconstruction of damaged facilities, but has not induced in him any apparent disposition to throw in the sponge.

If, as has been recommended in some quarters, we were to escalate further in the North and also violate the neutrality of Cambodia, or, by ground action, to operate in Laos, or to mine Soviet shipping in Haiphong Harbor, I believe we might invoke an intervention by Chinese and Soviet volunteers, thereby transforming a small conflict into one of potentially mammoth proportions. In retaliation, I would apprehend that the Soviets might be tempted again to impose pressures against us in Berlin, with the intention of engaging our energies on two widely separated fronts.

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Despite the present essential assistance furnished by the Soviets to North Vietnam, there is reason to believe that, from their own viewpoint, they would prefer to have this episode terminated. But if we mount a major offensive against a Communist state, they might be constrained, for doctrinal reasons, in the interest of Communist solidarity, to abandon any mediation possibilities and take irretrievable actions against us.

One might accept such risks, if there seemed a reasonable probability of our attaining a complete military victory. But even so optimistic a warrior as General Westmoreland only offers us, if large reinforcements are furnished him, the indefinite prospects of indefinite attrition.

The responsibility of President Johnson in reaching a decision on the future conduct of this war would daunt a lesser man. Whatever his choice, he will be attacked [redacted] as having made the wrong decision. But if he makes what, morally and strategically, after reviewing his options, he determines is the right decision, he will, when history is written, have staked out a justifiable claim to Greatness. There is an apposite Turkish proverb for one in his position; (temporarily assailed from one side or another, no matter what course he selects) "the dog barks, the caravan passes." I cannot help but think that, in the long run, the statesman who disregards transitory pressures, and forms his conduct in the light of his own fundamental convictions, will ultimately be acclaimed.

Now what is the alternative to an adventure of almost unlimited proportions in North Vietnam? The professional soldiers, after asking for another 200,000 men, will, if their predictions are again disappointed, demand further levies, with resulting heavier casualties. An already unpopular war will become increasingly unpopular as we rapidly pass from an assertedly defensive to an outright offensive posture.

Nothing could be more unfair than to scorn the capability of the leaders of our armed forces in their own professional domain. But in this contest we must, in my opinion, recognize the overriding importance of political over military factors.

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I served more than five years in the American Army. For some of that time, I was engaged in directing clandestine activities, bitterly opposed by conventional, professional officers, who regarded any departure from the regulations laid down in outdated manuals as being dangerous and heretical deviations from true doctrine. The Vietcong, trained according to the instructions of General Giap, and other former Viet Minh guerrilla chiefs, seem to possess an overwhelming nocturnal superiority over their fellow countrymen in the South, who have been drilled for years by our officers in orthodox methods primarily suited to conditions of open warfare.

Might we not now consider declaring within a few months that the objectives of our bombing program have been satisfactorily achieved, and we intend to consolidate our defensive positions, enabling, in our rear, the new Government at Saigon (which is to be constituted in September, in consonance with the provisions of a new Constitution) to carry out a pacification program designed to bring peace to its distressed population? We will assist this Government to train substantial numbers of its soldiery as night guerrillas, we will help to eliminate internal subversion, and to establish an environment wherein all elements of the nation will be able to express their intentions for the future in free, unterrorized elections. An amnesty would eventually be offered to former dissidents.

If some such program is unduly disturbed by fresh aggression from the North, we will be prepared to resume and intensify our former military actions in that area.

This letter is already overlong, and I apologize for inflicting it on you. I do so only because I believe we are in a period of crisis from which we can successfully emerge if we guide ourselves aright. If, however, we now make a grave error in judgment, our present tribulations will seem insignificant in comparison with future complications.

With best personal regards,

Ever yours,

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David Bruce

I said that since he did not know George it might be better to have Abs, Birrenbach, or another interested German take the matter up with him.

I spent quite a time this afternoon with Phil Kaiser and Pete Skoufis going over papers concerning our forthcoming inspection by State Department emissaries.

E went to Paris on Wednesday and will return Friday afternoon.

May 12, 1967 - Friday

I was shaving leisurely this morning when Bob Skiff called me from the office to say there was a message from Washington requiring immediate action by me. I hastened down to Grosvenor Square, arranged to see George Brown, and took it down to him. The message and my report on it were:

There was an additional telegram which included the phraseology of the last paragraph of my letter to Dean Rusk of May 6, 1967. This also I gave to George.

I hustled back to the office, where I had a talk with Ricardo Sicre, who since I saw him last week seems to have visited almost every capital in Europe. He was followed by Professor Harold Deutsch, a friend of mine from OSS days. He is a noted scholar, and with a group of associates is spending a year in Europe reviewing European attitudes in relation to United States policies.

I had a call from Marjorie Madey, who had met John Brown in Mexico City. He warmly commended her to me. She is a good looking soprano, has sung at the Lincoln Center, and is considered the outstanding American interpreter of Francois Poulenc. She expects to give concerts here next April. John is finishing a book on Mexico along the lines of Mary McCarthy's Venice Observed.

I lunched today at the invitation of Professor Harry Allen for the opening of the Institute of United States Studies at the University of London. Ken Galbraith, who is to be the chief speaker at the formal ceremonies this afternoon, and his wife, were the guests of honor. We had an amusing time at lunch, for Ken can always be counted upon for gay, if sometimes caustic, comments on almost any subject. I could not stay for the later proceedings.

The Secretary of State for Texas, Mr. John Hill, and his wife had an engagement with me at the office at three o'clock. Mr. Hill seemed a man of expansive nature, and the promised few minutes of handshaking extended agreeably into half an hour of conversation.

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QUOTE.

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of May 1. Denis Healey told Bob McNamara he will be reporting to the Cabinet on May 12 on his visit to Singapore/Malaysia, and presumably, on his conversations with Bob. I am answering your letter now so that you will have it in advance of that meeting.

I was especially pleased by what you said about consultations. The decision your Cabinet is considering making to withdraw entirely from the area will have the most devastating repercussions in all kinds of directions, and, since it will set up chain reactions that will strike at the very basis of our whole post-war foreign policy, it is of transcending importance that the Cabinet fully understand the grave implications of such a decision.

McNamara has reported on his talk with Denis. His report was anything but assuring that your Government is facing up to this fundamental aspect of the problem. Bob underscored what I have already told you. He made it clear that a decision made now to withdraw entirely in the 1970's would be a disaster to us, that American opinion would not stand for picking up the abandoned British position, and that if Europe is withdrawing from the world while the US is carrying a major burden in defending Europe, the pressures in the US might also lead to a US withdrawal from Europe. Denis never addressed himself to these aspects of the problem. He said that there was no chance of changing the decision to run down your forces to zero by 1975-76, he stressed that this decision was associated with budgetary savings and the initiative to get into Europe, and that association with Europe was incompatible with remaining in Southeast Asia. He indicated that he wants to announce the long-term plan in early August.

There will be a further opportunity for discussion when the Prime Minister and the President meet on June 2. Holt and the President will talk on June 1, and we are giving some thought to having the three meet at that time. I must ask you to convey to Harold the importance of making no decision on this matter in advance of these talks.

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Meantime we have had reports of Healey's meetings with the Tunku and Lee Kuan Yew, and have been talking further with the Australians and New Zealanders.

The opinion of all five is unanimous. All of us understand the UK need and desire to reduce forces. None of us understand why a further decision must be made now to withdraw entirely by the mid-1970's.

There is one point in your letter with which I want to take issue. You observed that your plans for withdrawing amount to little more than a statement of what Australia, New Zealand and we will in fact have done or be doing about the same period for the same political and economic reasons.

Frankly, that startled me. We have undertaken to withdraw from South Vietnam once the North has gone home, though even there I would assume we might well need bases in standby conditions to preserve confidence. In Thailand, we may well wish to be there longer, and the Thai may want us to do so.

But, aside from these specific countries, our long-range plans assume that at least selected countries in the area will continue to need outside support and guarantees and, to the extent required, presence. We don't know the exact shape of future arrangements, but we would regard it as extremely dangerous and premature to deny ourselves now the possibility of a future military presence.

What we are hoping is that over the next decade the countries in this area will grow more capable, that their economies develop more muscle, and that more effective local military arrangements are capable of inhibiting subversion will be developed. We are hoping that over the next decade there will be a growth in cooperative arrangements in all fields, including defense.

I don't think any of these are vain hopes, providing the free Asian nations and we can build on what already exists. This is what makes a British withdrawal so dangerous. It would undermine confidence in the very foundations on which we are building, setting in motion adverse reactions in Singapore and Malaysia, in Southeast Asia generally, and most serious, threatening to set in motion isolationist sentiments in the United States that could affect our worldwide policies.

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I implore you and your colleagues not to underestimate this last danger. There is already a body of sentiment in important Congressional and other circles here critical of the Japanese for their easy assumption that they can concentrate on trade and investment in the East while we look after security and defense. This promises to become an increasing problem between us. The UK also have important direct and indirect economic interests in the area, and some of your colleagues are saying there is no need for the British to show the flag since the United States will provide for the security.

These are dangerous assumptions, whether made by Japan or by Europe or the UK. If the American people should ever get the idea that our job is defense and security while others concentrate on trade and investment, no American administration will be able to hold the line on our commitments.

I must say to you, in all frankness, I am astonished that the UK should even consider taking such a decision at this time. The substantial withdrawals you have in mind by 1970-71 should ease your immediate domestic pressures. I see no overriding need why you must decide now on what you will do six to ten years hence.

Once Viet-nam is settled and we have a better idea of the shape of the future in that area and a better measure of what regional cooperation will contribute, various possibilities might then emerge which would not be too great a burden on you. Meantime the important thing is continued British visibility in the area, even if it is a reduced presence.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Rusk

UNQUOTE

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# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

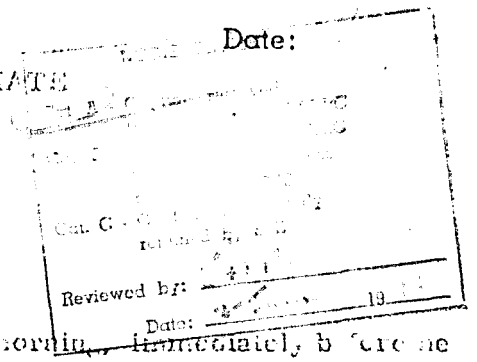
OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET
*Classification*

Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC IMMEDIATE




NODIS

For Secretary from Bruce.

Ref State 192677 and 192680

1. I saw George Brown at 9:45 this morning, immediately before he was to meet Prime Minister in advance of discussion on retail subjects. Brown said whole Cabinet was not meeting, but only certain individuals. He would discuss your message, which he had read hurriedly, with PM and other colleagues.

2. He stated there would be no quote definitive unquote Cabinet decision taken before July, although they would undoubtedly, short of such decision, soon agree on policy.

3. As instructed, I avoided stressing dangers of announcement, pointing out that any decision, regardless of announcement would soon become known.

4. I mentioned the Financial Times story, but he said he was not familiar with it, and told Maclehose to check on it, observing, however, that there were so many leaks about so many things he did not pay much attention to them.

Drafted by: AMLeBruce/co - May 12, 1967 Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET

*Classification*

Charge:

Control:

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Date:

3. I guess you will shortly be hearing from Brown. Your messages were received directly.

4. Because Kopels did not arrive here until early this morning, and since Foreign Office opens somewhat late and Brown had appointment 10 Downing Street at ten o'clock, we really had no chance to give serious consideration to your message while I was with him. I stressed the fact that it was of utmost importance for him and the Prime Minister to consider it before they met with limited Cabinet group, and he assured me this would be done.

Best.

BRUCE

Drafted by:

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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Ros Gilpatric called on me. We talked about the bitterness at home over Vietnam, and the concerted drive by the Hawks to oust McNamara from the Pentagon. Ros's legal practice includes his giving advice to some of the largest British companies about their American operations.

John Carter Vincent came to see me. Since his retirement from the Foreign Service he has continued his interest in Far Eastern affairs. He does not think we will ever break Hanoi's will to resist by bombing.

E returned from Paris, where she said the temperature today was 80°; she brought with her a welcome present to me from the dressmaker Robert Ricci of men's after shaving lotion and soap. The market, until a few years ago, for men's toiletries was neglected, but now there is a perfect flood of these articles turned out by all the famous couture houses. Actually, many of the best known French dressmakers derive a larger income from the sale of perfumes than they do from clothes.

May 15, 1967 - Saturday

Thomas Reedy and his photographer came out to the house this morning to continue his study for a profile of an Ambassador and his wife, in this case E and myself. He takes no notes, and I rather dread what he may say, but such interviews are often unavoidable and the Department favors them.

I went down to the City at 12:30 for a meeting of the Marshall Commemoration Commission, of which Roger Sherfield is Chairman. It was held in the Apothecaries' Hall, one of the few in London that escaped damage from bombing. These rooms, crammed with portraits and antique furniture, are exceptionally beautiful. We had an excellent lunch for the 22 Marshall Scholars who are now returning home. Roger asked me to make a short speech, which I gladly did, since it gave me an opportunity to congratulate the British on the generosity of their Government in creating these scholarships. Before I came over here, I was on the selection commission headed by the British Ambassador in Washington, and was impressed by the care given to the selection of candidates and the remarkably high intellectual attainments of the applicants. The response on behalf of the students by young Mr. D. C. Plaine, was of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a model for such an occasion. At the end of the luncheon, after an appropriately graceful introduction by Roger, who is never at a loss for apposite speech on any occasion or in any connection, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan addressed us on

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"Diplomacy". He has just been named High Commissioner to the South Arabian Federation, and will be leaving for Aden next week. His career in the Foreign Service, terminated a couple of years ago when he reached the deadline of 60, was one of unusual distinction. He was Ambassador to Egypt at the time of the Suez crisis, and served in many other posts, the last being Moscow. He had just settled comfortably into financial life in the City, where his experience and ability were much in demand. I found his remarks on diplomacy original and constructive; they were greeted with unusually enthusiastic applause by his audience. He thought the usefulness of an Ambassador depended largely upon his acuteness of observation of conditions in the country where he was posted, and also on his ability to report his findings more cogently and objectively than could professional journalists. In addition, he could think of no adequate replacement by amateurs in the field of negotiations. He disapproved, without specifically referring to the United States, of the injection of moralistic ideology into foreign policy determinations, and believed the candid avowal of national self-interest more desirable than attempts, often frustrated, to impose a golden rule on other countries.

For the last three days the weather here has been magnificent, and criticized as having attained the proportions of a heat wave. In other words, the thermometer stretched through the 70° mark. The sunshine has tempted vast numbers of people into the parks, where they have enjoyed this scarce commodity by shedding their clothing and pretending they are on tropical beaches. I hoped to take advantage of it this afternoon, but was foiled by a telephone call from Eugene Rostow in Washington saying the Kennedy Round operations at Geneva, due to terminate at midnight, were almost hopelessly snarled up by the threatened British withdrawal of certain concessions they had previously made. Secretary Rusk was attempting to reach George Brown by telephone, but unable to do so had been obliged to leave for Hot Springs, Va. for the delivery of an address to the Business Advisory Council. The duty of remonstrating at all levels of the British Government had devolved on Gene, and I was to be one of his agents. His conversation was later amplified by a letter of instructions from the Department, but as this did not arrive until dinner time here, the process of communication was rendered difficult. I discussed the matter on the telephone with Phil Kaiser, then in person with Art Hartman. Meanwhile, George had been tracked down at Dorneywood. He telephoned me, said the Prime Minister had been apprised of our complaints and instructions were being,

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given to Sir Richard Powell in Geneva to try to reach a solution. If necessary, HMG would send a Minister to Switzerland to attempt a settlement. I do not know what is at the back of all this, but think it may represent on the part of the British a temporary bargaining position. At any rate, by midnight the unravelling process appeared to have come to a stop.

May 14, 1967 - Sunday

Went to the office this morning. The prospects of some measure of success in the Kennedy Round are much better today, and we feel fairly satisfied that the negotiations will not be broken off tonight, with the resulting chaos such a disaster would guarantee. If no agreement is reached, the possibility of the Congress extending existing legislation on this subject would appear unlikely.

Yehudi Menuhin called on me this afternoon. This wonderful man wished to talk about our policies in Vietnam. He said he was frequently interrogated by friends and acquaintances on it, but felt he was not sufficiently informed to reply as well as he would like to. Coming from him, a man of the most gentle and pacific disposition, I was somewhat amazed when he asked whether, in the interests of American security, serious consideration had been given to our bombing Chinese missile sites before their nuclear operations would constitute a real danger to other countries. He has a great respect for the ability of the Chinese in many fields of human endeavor, but thinks in their present temper they are capable of the most reckless acts. I pointed out to him what in my opinion would be the consequences of such a drastic action at this time. This gifted, intelligent man is, I realized, deeply disturbed over some of the moral issues posed by our activities in Vietnam. It would not be correct to say he had reached the conclusion about the desirability of our making what in effect would be a preemptive war against China, but rather was engaged in an intellectual exploration of the subject.

May 15, 1967 - Monday

I motored down this morning--a trip of about an hour and a half--to the Joint Services Staff College at Latimer, Chesham, Bucks. There I addressed the students of the 34th course at this college. They came from many countries, including Pakistan, the United States, Australia, Canada, Nigeria, Kenya, Malaysia.

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I talked on American foreign policy, generally basing what I said extemporaneously on this transcript:

Afterwards, there was an interrogation period lasting about an hour, in the course of which the inevitable questions were posed about (1) our prospects in Vietnam, (2) why we do not recognize Communist China, (3) do we intend to maintain permanently armed forces in the Far East, (4) what do I think of the proposed withdrawal of British troops from East of Suez. I found no note of hostility from these officers for our policy in Vietnam, but disbelief in the possibility of attaining a military victory there. Later in private conversation some of them who had served in the Far East expressed their feeling that we would never subdue the Viet Cong until the South Vietnamese and soldiers from other nations became as skilled in guerrilla tactics as have the Viet Cong.

We had an excellent luncheon in one of the vast rooms of Lord Chesham's former house, now used as headquarters for this college. The property around it is farmland belonging to the National Trust and is said to afford excellent shooting, as well as trout fishing in a river near the house. I reached London in the early afternoon.

Mr. Herbert Taylor from Chicago called on me with his wife, the former Mildred Parker, who had been one of my father's secretaries for six years while he was in the United States Senate.

The Kennedy Round negotiations have not yet been completed. The parties continued in session until five o'clock this morning, then knocked off to allow papers to be prepared stating their agreements and disagreements. On the whole, the prospect looks promising. The difficult matter of grains has been settled in a manner fairly satisfactory to us. The British have yielded to a considerable extent on the steel issue, and in the crucial chemical sector a compromise seems likely.

One receives here a large number of requests for autographs and signed photographs. This morning I was given the following letter:

May 16, 1967 - Tuesday

Edison Dick of Chicago came to see me this morning about the plans for creating some sort of memorial in London for Adlai Stevenson. I wrote Mrs. Ives the following letter on the subject:

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After the end of the Second World War, the United States was the only victorious great Power to revise its traditional foreign policy in a revolutionary manner.

In the past we had contracted alliances in wartime, and avoided them in peacetime. After 1815, when our last conflict with Great Britain terminated, we enjoyed, except for the carnage and manifold dislocations caused by our own Civil War, a century of peace, interrupted only by what would now be considered minor battles with Mexico and Spain.

During this hundred years, we felt neither desire nor need to involve ourselves politically with other nations. Our foreign policy consisted chiefly of two pronouncements, one the Monroe Doctrine, the second The Open Door for China.

Throughout this period, the British Navy controlled the Atlantic Ocean, and Britain could be fully depended upon by us for maritime protection. Until we acquired the Philippines, in the aftermath of the War With Spain over Cuba, we were not much concerned with conditions in the Far East except as they affected trade.

-This left us

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This left us free to develop the resources of our homeland, and predisposed us against becoming associated with external adventures.

We took for granted a preservation of the power balance in Europe, and there was no reason to fear aggression from Asia.

The possession of the Philippines, like our command over the Hawaiian Islands, made us necessarily a Pacific as well as an Atlantic power, but imposed little additional strain on our military resources. The same was true in the Caribbean in respect to Puerto Rico and Cuba.

The outbreak of the First World War startled, but did not seriously alarm the majority of Americans. As the intensity of the struggle increased, the complacency of isolationists suffered rude shocks. When it became apparent that Germany might succeed in establishing its dominance over the whole of Europe, our people became more and more inclined to war against her, but the die was not cast until 1917.

President Woodrow Wilson's splendid dream of the establishment of a peaceful world, under the aegis of a League of Nations, was repudiated by the United States Senate, and we returned to our isolationist posture.

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Although the sentiments of great numbers of our people favored an early intervention in World War II, it was only after the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor in 1941 that we joined in the hostilities.

The end of that war caused us to reexamine, for a variety of reasons, our traditional foreign policy.

Euphoria about the future intentions of the Soviet Union rapidly gave place to suspicion, engendered by its expansionist and ambitious actions. The existence of large and docile Communist parties, under Moscow direction, in such states as France and Italy gravely threatened the stability of Europe.

Threats against Iran, disorder in Greece, uncertain conditions in Turkey, needed immediate attention that could not be given by any nation except the United States.

When the British decided to withdraw their protection and assistance over Greece and Turkey, the United States undertook to fill the vacuum.

From that time on our presence and interest in European affairs was assured. Successively, we undertook emergency operations in a preliminary effort to ameliorate the unhappy consequences of the war that had

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shattered the economies of formerly prosperous countries on the Continent of Europe.

To that end the Marshall Plan proved a real inspiration. In a truly cooperative endeavor Great Britain and the continental countries decided to apportion, by common accord, the American aid offered under the Plan. The result was an unprecedented success. These highly skilled and productive societies needed the injection of assistance from the only nation capable of furnishing it in order once more to put the machinery of industry into gear. It should not be forgotten that, although the United States furnished the catalytic force for their rehabilitation, the energies, efforts and sacrificies of our partners were responsible for what became -- and this does not apply only to Germany -- an economic miracle.

Joint endeavor for the first time in European history in economic and fiscal undertakings was finally crowned, after the Berlin airlift, in the military sphere by the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This pact was purely defensive in nature and intention; it was a response to the all too evident dispositions made by the Soviet Union to take over Europe either by force or subversion.

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By becoming a partner with no weighted vote but as amongst equals, despite the glaring disparity of resources involved, the United States for the first time in its history became involved in an enterprise of unknown duration, that would require at least a semi-permanent stationing of large contingents of military personnel in peacetime on foreign soil.

I shall revert later to the subject of NATO, but suffice it to say at this point that, since its inception, the Soviets have gained no additional territory in Europe, nor have they succeeded in overthrowing democratic governments there, and replacing them by Communist satellites.

Meanwhile, the United States, through military assistance programs, was able to assist our Allies in the establishment of military defenses against outside aggression and against internal plots.

Only recently has an expression of extreme nationalism by General de Gaulle caused a breach in the NATO defensive system.

At present the United States Government faces two crises, widely separated geographically, but essentially caused by the same peril, namely, the threat to the

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rights of peoples to pursue their destinies in freedom.

One of these threats -- that in Vietnam -- constitutes for the present the chief preoccupation of the United States Government.

Our Government has been accused of every sort of malfeasance in connection with Vietnam, including the charge of sponsoring an imperial design to annex that unhappy country. No one who has the slightest knowledge of American national characteristics should accord credence to such allegations. The United States has neither wish nor temptation to possess or dominate foreign territory or governments. Our unfinished business at home is sufficient to engross the whole of the efforts of which we are capable, and many of the things we would wish to do and which are crying for remedy in the domestic domain have had to be postponed because of the obligations we have felt impelled to meet abroad.

Military conscription in peacetime was unheard of in our past, nor is it a practice that the people of Great Britain have presently undertaken. Yet our own citizens have not opposed the drafting of our youth to serve abroad, in order to meet a challenge that has seemed to us of overwhelming importance, from the standpoint not alone of our national security but that

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of the other free nations of the world. More than a million of our young men are engaged in alien lands in protecting what we consider the fundamental interests of Western civilization.

The most exacting of our current commitments is that in Vietnam. All wars are unpopular, especially this one, but I would remind you that the Korean War was of almost an equally unpalatable nature. Critics then thought it was not the business of the Occidental to protect the liberties of the Oriental against the mischances of fortune.

The result of that protracted struggle was the establishment of an independent South Korean Government, the assurance of liberty to its people, and, in spite of the division between North and South, a modus vivendi arrived at between the two pending what all hope will eventually be a reunification, when conditions are propitious for this being accomplished without diminishing the freedom of the individuals concerned to determine its formation.

-In Vietnam

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In Vietnam it was not possible to rally the United Nations to a participation in a settlement there; in fact, the North Vietnamese Government has always been bitterly opposed to any participation by the UN in that area.

Although there were other partners in SEATO who have not considered themselves obligated to intervene in Vietnam by military means, the United States undertook to assist, when called upon, successive governments in South Vietnam to withstand aggression from the North.

I shall not further comment in this address on the situation as it now presents itself in that war-torn territory, but will be glad to do so if any of you desire it in later questioning.

In varying degrees some _____ nations have made contributions to assist South Vietnam in maintaining its independence. I think it worthy of note that South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, are supporting expeditionary forces fighting alongside Americans and South Vietnamese. It is to be hoped that the day will come when no Western presence will be required to protect the rights and aspirations of Asian peoples to preserve their independence, and

-that protection

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that protection will be afforded them through [redacted] regional pacts, or otherwise, by their own efforts to preserve their societies in peace and dignity.

As respects NATO, the almost complete withdrawal of France from it momentarily confused the West. Adaptability to changed circumstances was swift. The date given by President de Gaulle for the evacuation of foreign troops and logistical systems from his country -- April 1, 1967 -- was met. The United States alone, without difficulties, except expense, transported almost eight-hundred-thousand tons of supplies and a large number of troops and dependents to other countries where reception of them had been almost gratefully offered.

One must not neglect to observe that an increase in nationalism has been one of the phenomena of our times. As Western European nations became progressively self-reliant, they were properly anxious to assert, so far as it was possible, their military independence of foreign assistance.

Such manifestations of nationalism are obviously divisive in an organization formed for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence of its members. Nor are any of them, unless they act in unity, able to protect

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themselves on a purely national basis against a serious attack from without. A rationalization has, however, taken place which, in my estimation, is faulty in reasoning, and founded on wish rather than on actuality.

It is often asserted that the original purpose for which NATO was instituted, that is protection against Soviet designs, is no longer apposite. Despite the steady and persistent increase in Soviet military capabilities, there are many who say they believe that Soviet intentions are no longer aggressive, and therefore the sword and shield of NATO should be discarded.

This perilous speculation is imprudent, for it too closely resembles the credulity of a householder who drops an insurance policy because fire or damage to his belongings has not occurred.

At any rate, the fourteen nations of NATO, excluding the French, have decided to persevere with their strategic dispositions, and to give the institution necessary support.

It is evident that during the course of the last twenty dramatic years conditions everywhere in the world have changed more drastically than in centuries of preceeding history. Technological advances, including the discovery of the secrets of atomic fission, rapidity of communication, and many other factors have made the

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whole world interdependent in a sense heretofore urknown, even imagined. This is the world in which we now live, one of change, one of innovation, one of unpredictability.

But certain constants remain. Changes in human nature have not taken place in the same degree as have those in human invention. The weak are still subject to the exactions of the strong. Just as no man is an island unto himself, so no nation can be isolated from the world without. In unity there is strength. Even the most powerful of countries still needs partners in adversity as well as in prosperity.

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Ulrich Ritter
7850 Loerrach
P. O. Box 485
Fed. Rep. of Germany

Loerrach, May 13, 1967

His Excellency
Ambassador
of the United States
of America
Mr.
David K r u c e

L o n d o n
England

Dear Sir Ambassador!

A collection from genuine signatures of Authorities, politicians and other personalities at the public lice. Already I have more as 9ho signatures from the preceding mentioning peoples.
I should have a great honour and joy, when I should get to you worshiping Sir Ambassador, me on a picture your own signature.

I want hope, that you me can accomplish that desir.

Beforehand very much hearty I thank you and great you, multanesous with the best wishes for your further details succesful activity.

Yours obediently

Ulrich Ritter

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May 16, 1967

Dear Mrs. Ives:

Although I may seem to have done so, I have not neglected the matter which you raised in your letter of March 2, 1967, about a plaque for Adlai.

The affair is, as you know, rather involved with quite a number of people. The original idea of having a plaque affixed to the wall of the premises occupied by the International Sportsmen's Club, which leases its premises from Grosvenor House, has proved to be impracticable. It has been the accepted practice here not to place such memorials except on buildings actually occupied by the person memorialized.

We next considered the possibility of having a tablet sunk into the pavement on the spot where he died. Thus far, I have found universal objection to this idea. Those I have discussed it with feel it would be undignified to have such a marker trodden upon by vast numbers of people, the majority of whom would not stop to scrutinize it. In addition, I have been informed that whatever inscription were placed upon it would become illegible in a comparatively short space of time.

We have had conversations with the Foreign Office, whom Lord Caradon has consulted about what they might consider a proper form of memorial, but they have offered no specific suggestions.

A short time ago I talked to Rex Benson concerning his canvassing some of the leading members of the English Speaking Union to seek their advice. He has been, as usual, most cooperative, and tells me he thinks there would be no difficulty in setting aside a room in Dartmouth House, the splendid headquarters of the English Speaking Union in London, to be known as

Mrs. Ernest Ives,
Paint Hill Farm,
Southern Pines, North Carolina

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the Adlai Stevenson Memorial Library, with an appropriate plaque on the wall. Rex thought that men and women in Great Britain who had known Adlai should each be asked to contribute a book, properly inscribed for the purpose. In this way, a nucleus for expansion would immediately come into being.

I have not pursued this suggestion further, since I was waiting to talk to Mr. Edison Dick, who came to see me this morning. He likes the idea of the library, but is rather more inclined, as I am, if we secure your approval and that of the Trustees of the Institute, to approach Oliver Franks, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and ascertain whether a plaque might be placed in Worcester College, of which Adlai was an honorary Fellow, and for which he entertained a high regard, in conjunction with the endowment of a chair to be known as "The Adlai Stevenson Chair", or exchange fellowships financed by the Institute.

I do not want to say anything about this to Oliver Franks until you have had an opportunity to consider it and alternatives. It would also, of course, require the approval of the Institute, which would have to furnish the necessary funds. I left it with Mr. Dick that he would consult you about all this when he sees you in Bloomington next month. Meanwhile, I will be quiescent and will look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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May 15, 1967

Dear Congressman Edwards:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of May 11. It was generous of you to have written in such terms.

I look forward with the greatest pleasure to meeting you some time here or in Washington.

I still often regret that upon being mustered out of the Army at Presidio after the First World War I did not continue with my then intention of living permanently in California. I had begun to establish myself in San Francisco when I had then what seemed to me the good fortune to meet some characters from Hollywood, and by the time I had finished my sojourn there I was obliged, for financial reasons, to return to my native city of Baltimore, which I had not visited for several years.

Perhaps if I had been more balanced and sensible at that period, instead of practicing law in Baltimore I might have done so in San Francisco, and realized what in those days was my ambition to have a small vineyard in your State!

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

The Honorable Don Edwards,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

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DON EDWARDS
NINTH CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.
May 11, 1967

RECEIVED
AMBASSADOR'S OFFICE.
MAY 15 1967

The Honorable David Bruce
Embassy of the United States of America
London, England

Dear Ambassador Bruce:

Thank you very much for your gracious and good natured response to my letter and to my modest gifts of Ninth Congressional District table wines. I had hoped to be able to include a bottle or two of private stock Concannon Cabernet Sauvignon, but it is rather difficult to get in Washington and I have not been to California recently. All in all, our dialogue was a net plus for the wine industry of California. Two of the wineries in Livermore are especially pleased because the White House ordered several cases of choice table wines from them during the past two weeks.

The French Ambassador and Madam Lucet were our guests for dinner last Monday. They were very kind about the California wines we served, but I have always felt that the cocktail hour spoils a good dinner wine, which is one of the reasons my wife and I enjoy visits to France where we are not faced with the normal interminable cocktail period before sitting down to dinner.

My friends in the wine industry of California know of your long time friendship to their products and that you have always recommended the use of American wines by American personnel serving overseas. The incident of the article in the Foreign Service Journal was not upsetting to them because of your well-known historical support and a number of them asked that I convey to you their thanks and best wishes.

The next time you are in Washington, on a happier occasion than your last visit, I hope that you will accept an invitation to join us at dinner together with some of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Don Edwards

Member of Congress

I had a lunch today for the Foreign Service inspectors who will be with us for the next two months, and some members of our staff. Robert McClintock, a Career Minister who has served as Ambassador to Cambodia, Lebanon, and Argentina, heads the team. The other members are Milton C. Rowinkel, a Foreign Service Officer of many years' experience in various parts of the world, and Frederick B. Cook, for several years an organizational methods examiner in the Department of State, and later an FSO in New Delhi, Amman and Manila. Arthur G. Jones, a Foreign Service Officer in the management and personnel field, and the public member, former U. S. Senator Maurine B. Neuberger, have not yet arrived.

I made a brief visit to Commander Chappelka, who thinks I am behaving myself properly. Vowed to walk at least a mile a day, I made a detour on the way back from the Naval Dispensary, in the course of which I stopped for a few minutes at Kerin, where I bought a Louis XIV period bronze of the Venus de Medici. It was an expensive promenade.

This afternoon the following American business and professional men gathered at the house, where for an hour and a half we talked about the US-Vietnamese policy. There had been one such meeting previously, but I was absent in Washington at the time. These men, all of whom occupy positions of responsibility in London, had suggested that we occasionally get together so they can be briefed on various aspects of American policy, in order better to equip them to answer questions from Britishers and others with whom they come into contact.

Fred Flott, now established as Averell Harriman's liaison in Geneva, who recently had served over three years in Vietnam, started the discussion by giving his views on conditions currently prevailing there. I thought them over-optimistic, especially as regarded the probability of a further escalation of bombing inducing the Hanoi Government to a proper frame of mind about attending a conference. Mr. Townsend, from the US AID economic mission there, outlined the difficulties of an inflationary type confronting the Saigon Government. Fred Green, who seemed a bright, well informed political officer, reviewed the situation in the light of his own experiences. Flott played the chief part. I thought he did it excellently, though necessarily handicapped by having to adhere to the conventional U. S. Government policy line, which did not leave him much room for speculation.

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Acceptances for Vietnam Briefing at Residence, May 16, 1967

Mr. Stuart W. Don
Vice President
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.

Mr. Emil A. Mekich
Executive Director
American Chamber of Commerce (UK)

Mr. Laurence C. Berquist
President and General Manager
Iricon Agency Ltd.

Mr. Thomas V. Hoffmire
Vice President
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Mr. H. H. Lyons
Director - UK
Pan American World Airways

Mr. Robert O. Bruemmer
Sales Director - UK
Trans World Airlines

Mr. C. J. Hedlund
Vice President (Marketing)
Esso Europe

Mr. Nicholas J. Campbell, Jr.
President
Esso Europe

Mr. W. T. McEwan
Director and Treasurer
General Motors

Mr. Andrew F. Ensor
Mobil Services Company

Mr. Robert L. Simmon
American Counsellor at Law

Mr. Charles B. Love
Senior Vice President
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.

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Mr. Harry E. Ekblom
Vice President & General Manager
Chase Manhattan Bank

Mr. Barry S. Sullivan
Vice President
Chase Manhattan Bank
(he is soon to succeed Mr. Ekblom)

Mr. J. H. Rohm
Managing Director
Stone & Webster Engineering

Mr. Patrick H. Hodgson
Counsellor

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SECRET

There were a good many questions from men around the table, but I heard no clear expression by any one present that indicated they had a promising solution for our troubles.

At Roger Sherfield's luncheon for the Marshall Scholars, he used the grace "Benedictus benedicate", which is a little longer than the British Navy grace "Thank God."

Edison Dick, in addition to his interest in talking here about the Stevenson Memorial, has been busily attending to enlisting British waiters for his restaurant enterprises at home. He said he had already signed up about a dozen of them. I do not know whether this type of recruiting will be considered part of the brain drain from the UK to the US so complained of here.

May 17, 1967 - Wednesday

Richard Nolte, our new Ambassador to Egypt, came to see me this morning. He is an Arabist, a non-career man, and has been, despite his youth, active for years in Middle Eastern affairs. In view of the present belligerent announcements by Nasser, calling for the withdrawal of the UN Forces from the Israeli border to the Gaza Strip, he does not know when he will be able to present his credentials, though he expects to arrive in Cairo on Sunday. There is a partial mobilization going on in Egypt, in Syria, and no doubt elsewhere in the area, but one must hope this largely represents bluff. The Chinese have just thoroughly pillaged the British diplomatic representative's house in Shanghai, and are parading by the tens of thousands around the British establishment in Peking. At the same time, riots in Hong Kong have assumed alarming proportions.

Staff meeting this morning, during which Art Hartman dealt with President deGaulle's press conference yesterday as it concerned British entry into the Common Market. The President did not definitely say no, but made it clear his many objections, if they stood as pronounced, would be almost impossible to overcome within a reasonable period. This morning's Daily Mirror thinks nothing much can be accomplished until after de Gaulle's "State" Funeral".

Colonel Jean Holm, Director of the U. S. Women in the Air Force, came to see me this morning. It is expected she will shortly become a Brigadier General. She is lively and attractive, and has served for many years in Germany and Italy. Here she is visiting her British counterpart, Air Commandant Dame Felicity Hill.

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Edward Tomkins, who is going over to Washington in June to replace Michael Stewart as British Minister, called on me this afternoon. I knew him first when he was in the Paris Embassy, and have heard nothing but good opinions of his abilities. We talked about the problems most likely to fall within his jurisdiction, and he asked for suggestions about individuals in the State Department with whom he could most appropriately transact business.

David Perth came to see me. The American School is again to be faced with a major crisis. The Crown Commissioners have decided they must proceed with the development of the Lancaster Gate properties now occupied by the School. The present arrangement does not expire until July 1, 1968, but unless the School can raise about £800,000 within the next six weeks, final arrangements with the contractor, Max Rayne, will have to be agreed, and thereafter there will be no chance of the School re-opening the matter.

I discussed this with Phil Kaiser and De Myers, after David Perth left, saying I thought it extremely important for the school authorities to realize that Perth, who has always been friendly and cooperative in dealing with this subject is a thoroughly honorable man and meant exactly what he said.

I reached Monnet by telephone tonight in Paris. He was not too discouraged by President deGaulle's statement, but thought the British should calmly proceed to lay the ground for negotiations. His Action Committee is meeting on June 15.

May 18, 1967 - Thursday

De Myers told me he had talked to some of the School Trustees last night and this morning. They have for some time expected the Perth decision, and have been investigating other possible sites. They think it impossible even to contemplate raising £800,000.

The new Ambassador for Jordan, Midhet Juma, called on me this morning. He is the younger brother of Prime Minister Sa'ad Juma, was born in 1918, educated in Cairo, is married to an Egyptian. He is said to be pro-Western. He hopes the Syrians and Nasser will not engage in further impulsive moves against Israel, and estimates that though there is a possibility of war (in which case all Arab countries would join Syria), it is not a probability. He says political conditions in Syria are bad, but may become better because of general discontent amongst the people because of a succession of revolutionary regimes there.

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His last post was Lebanon; he found Lebanon attractive as a resort, but like his wife, became heartily tired of living there. He regards King Hussein as the most stable of Middle East heads of state, although his decisions are limited by the meager resources of Jordan.

Felix Fenston lunched with me in the Grill Room of the Cafe Royal. He finds his real estate ventures in Canada frustrating, and thinks Australia offers better opportunities. He does not believe the present Government of Britain will recognize the need for incentives to private enterprise before it is too late. Meanwhile, although investment is planned to rise in the public sector, private investment is falling off.

E and I dined tonight with the Governor of the Bank of England and Lady O'Brien at 33 Cheapside. The guests were:

Sir Archibald and Lady Forbes (Chairman, Iron and Steel Board)
Sir Laurence and Lady Helsby (Joint Perm Secretary to the Treasury)
Sir Maurice and Lady Laing (Director, Bank of England)
Sir Sieg mund and Lady Warburg
Sir Isaac and Lady Wolfson

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson were expected for dinner, but the pressure of political events caused him to cancel the engagement. I had a long talk with Isaac Wolfson. He is Orthodox, and eats nothing but Kosher prepared food, so his own meal was special. He is generally considered the greatest living philanthropist in Great Britain, as far as giving away money is concerned. He is a gay extrovert, and I should think a great salesman, for he inspected all of our coats, then announced none of them seemed to have come from Burberry, where we would obtain much better values and better clothing--Burberry belongs to him. On the subject of Israel, which he visits frequently, he made what seemed to me an unrealistic pitch about how the United States should immediately notify the Arab world that if any aggression were committed against Israel, the United States would at once intervene militarily.

Felix Fenston gave me today a copy of Basil Bunting's poem Briggflatts. He thinks it is the greatest piece by a modern British poet.

May 19, 1967 - Friday

I went this morning to the Defense Attache's conference room to salute the members of the Industrial College group there. After shaking hands, I launched into a [illegible] dissertation on our pending political problems with Great

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Britain. I was able to talk frankly, since all of them had top security classifications. These mature students are conducting a comparative examination of the Defense Management organizations, policies, procedures and techniques of the United States and two of its Allies--Canada and the United Kingdom. During this examination, the group has been seeking to identify categories of Defense Management problems with a high degree of commonality, and to compare methods used by the respective nations to deal with those problems.

Ben Wood came to see me this morning. He is leaving shortly for another tour of duty in Vietnam. He shares my views about the importance of establishing a powerful counter guerrilla opposition to the Viet Cong, using some of their own tactics.

Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times called on me. He was interested in my recent difficulties over California wines. We had an amiable conversation about the virtues of the grape, with some by-play on the comparative merits of American whiskies vs. Scotch.

Ambassador Thomas Wright came to see me this afternoon, to review his activities in connection with the industrial management people and the educational facilities afforded them through Georgetown University.

I saw George Ball at the office tonight.

I received the following message from the Secretary, and after a brief telephone conversation with George Brown sent off this reply:

May 20, 1967 - Saturday

Read telegrams this morning, then we went off by train to Charlbury, where we met Anne Fleming. We had lunch at the White Hart pub in Charlbury village. It consisted of the best pork pie I ever had, sluiced down by a pint of bitter. I like these typical English dishes. The day before, I had at lunch tripe and onions, a delectable concoction never served at diplomatic functions.

Afterwards, we went to near-by Cornbury Park in Oxfordshire, where there is to be next week a three-day sale of the contents of the house. The Park is one of the finest in England, but the house has been distorted by alterations, and is desperately unattractive inside. It has just been sold by the Trustees of the late O. V. Watney (of the brewery family) to Lord Rotherwick. The purchaser

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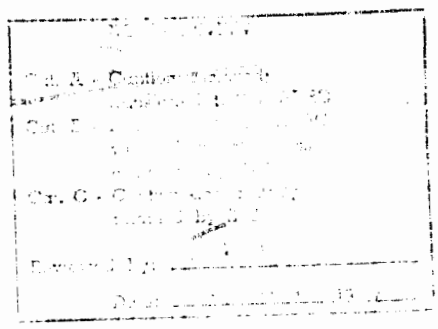
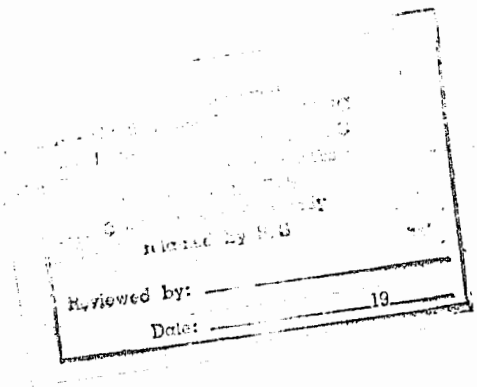
LITERALLY EYES ONLY FOR AMBASSADOR BRUCE
FROM THE SECRETARY

We would appreciate it if you could find a way to express to George Brown our relief that he will be at his post during the present danger in the Near East and in Hong Kong. Quite frankly, if his delay should lead to a cancellation of his visit to Moscow, that would be entirely agreeable here. In fact, we would prefer that he not go at this time but are not in a position to tell him directly that this is our view.



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Cat. A - Cannot be declassified IAW EO
Cat. B - Declassified IAW EO
Cat. C - Cannot be declassified IAW EO
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

mEmbassy LONDON

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XTATE

ACTION: SecState W/SHDC FLASH

LONDON

NOLIS - LITERALLY EYES ONLY FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

Ref State 197758

1. Conveyed message to George Brown, who in happy mood since he said he had just finished "tearing Chinese Charge d'Affaires into strips". Commenting on your remarks he said to say "Bless you." The arguments against his remaining here were so refined and opinions so divided that he made his own decision not to go to Moscow, and will not do so until Peking, Hong Kong, and Middle Eastern affairs are quieter. He will see me after he has settled upon a date of departure if he decides to go through with the trip.

2. I had no appropriate opportunity to speak of our views about a possible cancellation of his visit to Moscow.

3. As a parting shot, he told me he insisted on my saying to you that since we were exchanging treacle, he wanted to observe that he did not very much like your last follow-up letter to him.

GP-2.

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AME:DBruce/eb - May 19, 1967

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is said to be rich. He will need to be, if he is to put any order and attractiveness into this vast pile. I hear John Fowler is to do the decorating, and with his great taste he may be able to improve the appearance of the interior.

I have never in my life seen such an accumulation of undesirable objects. Even the books are of no account, the engravings and pictures third rate, and almost everything only fit for a junk shop, with the exception of fine tapestries, and early oak furniture.

Thereafter we motored over to Anne's House near Swindon, the new part of which I consider almost the best small modern country house I have seen in England.

Peter Carrick and Mr. Anderson of Christie's came for dinner. Carrick had known Cornbury Hall in the past, and often visited there. He confirmed our view that most of the objects for sale were little better than rubbish. These two men are spirited conversationalists, especially fascinating on the subject of art in auction rooms.

May 21, 1967 - Sunday

Lord Goodman, an Oxford don Mr. Hall (a great friend of Isaiah Berlin), Mr. Bruce (a Scot who lives in Spain) and the Roy Jenkins came for lunch. There was a lot of good talk.

We left by train in the afternoon for London, where we found Mary and Mac Bundy already arrived at the house. I had a session with Mac, whose last stop was Moscow. I found our views on Vietnam policy almost identical, and substantially in accord with the thoughts I expressed in my letter to Bob McNamara; Mac thinks it would be well, at an appropriate time, if I went home and talked to the President about them. He thinks a decision regarding further escalation will have to be reached within a matter of weeks.

I read today's telegrams, which did not diminish one's disquiet over happenings in the Middle East and in China.

Kisty Hesketh brought Michael and Marina of Greece up from Easton. This charming couple are to stay five days with us. Michael thinks the King will weather the storm there, at least for the time being. Mac was emphatic in advising the non-imposition of a death penalty on Andreas Papandreo. He believes he should be pardoned after his trial and sent far away, perhaps again to become a professor in the United States.

King Constantine announced tonight the birth of a son, so at least the Greeks will have something temporarily to divert their attention from politics.

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May 22, 1967 - Monday

The new Acting High Commissioner of India, D. N. Chatterjee, came to see me this morning. He has previously been High Commissioner in Canberra, and was once for a period of three years Minister of the Indian Embassy in Washington. I thought him more open and polite than most of the Indian officials I have met here.

I lunched with Tony Lewis at the Garrick Club, where we had particularly good smoked eel. Tony is a cheerful and informative companion. Because of his strong feelings about the Supreme Court and the desirability of Justices not leaving it for other official duties, he expressed some surprise that Arthur Goldberg, whom he admires, had done so. Linda and he are joining the Katzenbachs next week for a Mediterranean tour upon their return from Africa. The Katzenbachs had originally intended to stay with us here, but learning there was a four-day holiday impending, have wisely concluded to seek pleasures elsewhere.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Jayme Sloan Chermont, called on me in connection with the American Society of London invitation for him to be our speaker on July 4th. He accepted on two conditions, (1) that he could limit his speech to ten minutes, (2) that we would furnish him copies of speeches made on previous occasions.

I called Tom Keating, the new American Society President, on the subject, but found that no record had ever been made of guest orators' remarks, so I must mollify Jayme on this score.

Dottie and Prescott Bush came to see me at the office. They came over here in connection with the Walker Cup golf proceedings. These contests were originated by Dottie's father, and named after him. I am sorry Pres is no longer in the Senate, for he is still vigorous, a man of complete integrity.

The President has sent a long letter to Kosygin, delivered today in Moscow by Tommy Thompson. On instructions, I sent a summary of it to George Brown, who is to decide this afternoon whether he will go to Moscow this week.

Top Secret

We are also involved with George in what threatens to be a dispute over the so-called Tripartite Declaration made in 1950 by Great Britain, the United States and France, regarding taking a joint attitude in troubles arising out of Arab-Israeli contentions. The British long ago changed their minds about this agreement and

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decided to deal with such questions through the United Nations. We have asked them to reconsider this decision, but I believe there is no chance of their doing so.

Lulu de Waldner has arrived from Paris and is staying with us.

Tonight we had a dinner for:

I had not seen Charles de Noailles for many years. He is one of the great art collectors, and not only buys, but occasionally sells. Although his extraordinary wife, Marie Laure, lives in her enormous Paris house, he spends a good deal of time in the Pavillon Pompadour on the outskirts of Fontainebleau. I had a chance to requisition it, just after its abandonment by the Germans, the day after the liberation of Paris, but reluctantly decided against doing so, since it was too far from the capital. Many of Charles's things there are superb in quality; he is also an accomplished gardener.

The real delight of the evening was seeing Odette Pol Roger again. It was not with a view to her coming to London that I had laid in 20 cases of Pol Roger champagne.

This lady, now in her early 50's, has been for decades considered one of the most attractive women in France. Sir Winston Churchill was particularly fond of her, and never drank any champagne but that manufactured by her late husband's family. Also, he named a race horse after her. She has a house at Epernay, and is active in the wine business. She has a productive trout stream in Normandy.

In addition to the Pol Roger tonight, we had an excellent 1964 Scharzberger, and magnums of Chateau Beychevelle 1947.

On the preceding evening, I think we did a little better in the wine department, by giving our guests Scharzhofberger Spatlese 1964 (the greatest wine of the Saar) and Chateau Petrus 1952.

May 25, 1967 - Tuesday

After a gay dinner many people lingered past midnight, so I did not get to bed until 1:30. About 6:30, Bill Brubeck called Lee on the telephone, to say George Brown was inquiring whether we had any definite word in Washington of Nasser having announced the closure to all Israeli shipping and other ships carrying strategic materials, to passage into the Gulf of Aqaba. Bill checked on this with

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Dinner - Embassy residence - May 22, 1967 - 8:15 for 8:30

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
TRH Prince and Princess Michael of Greece
Earl of Drogheda
Ava Viscountess Waverley
Earl and Countess Cairns
Viscount Hood
Lady Hesketh
Lord and Lady John Cholmondeley
Mr. Whitney and Lady Daphne Straight
Vicomte de Noailles
Baroness de Waldner
Mr. and Mrs. McGeorge Bundy
Mr. Lanning Roper
Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. Peter Coats
Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Richardson
Mme. Pol Roger
Mr. Skiff

Regretted

H. M. The Queen Mother
Mrs. Christian Herter
Mrs. Philbin
French Amb. and Baronne de Courcel
Lady Drogheda
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor
Mr. Ian and Lady Caroline Gilmour
Lord and Lady Glendevon
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Soames
Mr. Douglas Fairbanks
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Lovett
M and Mme van der Meer
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys

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Washington, but the news had already appeared in the London morning papers and is presumably true.

I telephoned George Brown at his house about 7 o'clock. He was in the process of hurriedly dressing, and was anxious to get to the Foreign Office as soon as possible. He talked to me about my telephoning Dean Rusk, Arthur Goldberg and others, but I suggested we postpone this for a somewhat later time when we knew more about what was to be said in such conversations.

I went down with Mac Bundy to 10 Downing Street, where I dropped him for his appointment with the Prime Minister.

At the office, I sent this telegram, after again talking to George:

Apart from Arab-Israeli matters, I had to deal with De Myers lengthily on his budgets and plans for the next five years. I do not know how we could do without him. His cultural section is understaffed and underfinanced. Yet he does wonders with it.

General Theodore J. Conway, Commander in Chief, US Strike Command, and C in C, US Middle East, South Asian and African Command, came to see me. We had a talk about what his forces could do in the event of war in the Middle East. They have little naval strength to contribute, but could be useful in the air.

Bronson Tweedy informed me that CIA expect at any time now news of another nuclear test in China. His people have drastically revised their estimates of Chinese nuclear potentiality, and think it might become menacing within five years.

Mr. Fred O'Green, Senior Vice President of Litton Industries, formerly head of their defense and space systems group, called on me. I found his conversation interesting. This corporation does an annual business of almost a billion and a half dollars, of which about one-third is on US Government--mostly Defense Department--orders.

E came down to lunch with me. Before and after lunch Dean Rusk called me from Washington, and the following represents [redacted] his necessarily cryptic instructions:

I passed both of these messages on to Murray Maclehose, George Brown's secretary, since George was engaged in conferences from which he could not withdraw. The Cabinet meeting started at 2:00, and is likely to be protracted, for Maclehose told me when the US and British Navy representatives began to plan what forces they could respectively [redacted] bear if a declaration stating we

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AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

ACTION: SecState WASHDC FLASH
LONDON

EXDIS FOR SECRETARY ONLY FROM BRUCE

1. George Brown has just telephoned me to say there would be a Cabinet meeting at 2:30 on Middle East problems. He hopes to leave some time this afternoon, possibly about four p.m., for Moscow, and probably be there only two days.

2. UK has instructed Caradon to try to join with US, Canada and others in calling a Security Council meeting for today, thinking such meeting should not be postponed until U Thant's return.

3. They will consider in Cabinet whether to propose that the US and others join with them, ahead of UN action, in a declaration of intention to assure free passage in the Straits and to concert naval actions to assure such passage. This declaration would be based on the rights of maritime powers, international law, etc.

4. They are sending a warning to British subjects in the area, more or less like ours to our own citizens.

5. He is seeing King Faisal shortly and will discuss these problems with him.

6. He would like to talk to the Secretary before or after the Cabinet meeting, or both, but does not know when the Secretary can be reached on a secure line.

AMB:Bruce/ro

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7. He would welcome a telephone call from the Secretary, if he is so inclined, at his earliest convenience. To be really effective, in connection with Cabinet meeting, call should not be later than 6:30 Washington time.

GP-3.

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Secretary Rusk - telephone call 12:45 p.m. May 23, 1967

Received your Flash telegram

Very early in the morning here, people unavailable at this hour - I'll spend morning in the Senate Relations Committee, have to get in touch with Rostow in interim.

They will find a sympathetic response here.

You emphasize need to have as many in the party as possible. Lots of others should join if possible. Suggest put their heads to the question of how many and who else.

Ring George, say I can't get to top side at the moment. If they want to propose this, we would certainly take it up and give it immediate attention. We will be working on it anyhow this morning. I take it they are not going to act publicly this morning?? You can say to George this provision is in line with what we ourselves have been saying in our own views -

Question is, what kind of party we can get together, and also timing in relation to Security Council.

I think agreeable here, will ring Arthur Goldberg. I believe the Security Council would be useful here.

I will be at Foreign Relations Committee from ten until one, Washington time. Will be in my office from 9:15 to 9:45.

---

Secretary Rusk telephone call 2:55 p.m. May 23, 1967.

I've got to go to the meeting, George has not called.

Tell him that topside here and I both feel this is a good idea, but we have to have a chance to turn around with our people here, including the leadership.

Therefore, if there is any information about who else is being consulted, that could be very helpful.

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would keep the Straits of Tirana open became necessary, they discovered that neither nation had any real strength in the area. I checked on this with Admiral Wiley, of CINCUSNAVEUR, who confirmed what I had feared. It seems almost incredible that in the face of a situation whose shape has been fearfully foreseen for more than a week, no naval aspects of the question seem to have been carefully considered. Wiley pointed out the present whereabouts of US and UK vessels, and thinks there would be no prospect of marshalling an effective force in the Red Sea except after a delay of some weeks. Israel has no fighting ships of consequence, but the Egyptians have some useful strongly armed patrol boats not far from the Gulf. I imagine it is in the light of this consideration that the British Cabinet meeting is now reconsidering its erstwhile determination of how to support the right of free passage to shipping through the Strait.

I noticed in a newspaper a couple of days ago a listing of US military deaths in four wars, and was so surprised by the small total that I asked our Defense Attache to check it. He confirmed today that they had been correctly stated and were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revolutionary War | 4,435 |
| War of 1812 | 2,260 |
| Mexican War | 1,733 |
| Spanish-American War | 385 |
| Total | 8,813 |

George Thomson telephoned me early this evening, to give me information I transmitted in this telegram:

May 24, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Mary and Mac Bundy are leaving this afternoon.

Steve Palmer brought in the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, Sheikh Abdulrahman Al-Helaissi, with King Faisal's trusted counsellor (who acts, I am told, as an unofficial Minister of Foreign Affairs) Pharoun. The two men looked oddly alike, one with a black goatee, the other with a white goatee. Although Pharoun's English is fluent, he insisted on speaking Arabic, translated by his Ambassador. We sent off tonight this telegram on the conversation:

Pharoun at one point referred to the possibility of a deal between the Soviets and Nasser that may have preceded the latter's recent actions. This is a suspicion also entertained, I have been informed, by King Faisal...

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AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC FLASH

LONDON

EXDIS

1. After three and half hour Cabinet meeting, George Brown and party started out for Moscow. Brown asked George Thomson to advise me that he Thomson would leave tonight for Washington to tell our authorities result of Cabinet meeting. Thomson will be accompanied by a Naval expert from the Ministry of Defense and a Legal Adviser from the Foreign Office. Most important thing they expect to discuss is proposals for joint action by maritime powers in the Gulf. The Prime Minister hopes Secretary Rusk may have time to talk to Thomson, who will follow up with Eugene Rostow.

2. Another subject. The Prime Minister will make a speech tomorrow night [illegible] in the course of which he expects to repeat a British declaration of 1820 that maritime nations would assert rights of free passage through the Gulf. This declaration has just been called to their attention by Iran. British think it was made by their representative in United Nations, but are checking on this.

GP-1 MLL:Ebruce/ec

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

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system, but would add to them the Hellenic [redacted], because of its cultural significance. Though they were not long lasting, he also included the Assyrian and Persian Governments.

Macmillan did not engage in any discussion of present day problems of a political nature, except for saying he thought the task of the present Prime Minister extraordinarily frustrating. He never expects to return to politics, and his present activities are more and more consonant with his role as an elder statesman, but especially as a historian. [redacted]

If Harold, as he claims, has slowed up physically, this is not true of his appetite. We each had three ordinary martinis, then pints of beer, followed with vintage port. For myself, I had smoked salmon and a grilled sole, while he had smoked salmon and half a grouse, as well as cheese.

Yesterday Governor Dewey warmly recommended to me a cigarette called "Duke", of which he smokes quantities without detriment to his health. He reminded me of my childhood, when, envying my elders who smoked "Duke's Mixture" and "Bull Durham", I burst out crying because I thought when I reached an appropriate age they would no longer be purchasable.

Almost invariably when visiting journalists come here from the United States they inquire about the sale of US agricultural products in Great Britain. Last year our total sales to this country in dollars, including transshipments through third countries, principally [redacted] ports in Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands, amounted to about half a billion dollars.

This afternoon I went to call on Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. He had a long vacation this summer, first in the United States, then in Southern Portugal. I arranged with him for him to be our guest speaker at the American Society in London dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

Paul said he found cross currents of opinion in the United States on the Vietnamese war hopelessly confusing.

In recent conversations here with Americans and foreigners, I have sensed a distinct falling off in support for our policy in Vietnam. Hopes are still entertained that the establishment of the McNamara line on the 17th Parallel will be followed by a cessation of bombing of the North, except for a continuance of attacks on infiltration groups. Then with the new Government established in Saigon, the time might be appropriate for us to insist upon the training of Vietnamese militia units

in guerrilla warfare, and institution of land reforms, elimination as far as practicable of governmental graft, and other remedial legislation of a social nature. If Hanoi does not then respond to our overtures, we could resume bombing in the North.

In the last Gallup Poll here a large majority of the British people indicated their lack of support for our policy. The Liberal Party convention now in session has denounced it, as did the TUC earlier in the month.

Paul does not think our propaganda successful in this country. He believes authoritative statements such as in Bundy's recent television interview have a real effect, but argumentation coming from lesser officials is counter-productive.

I had a telephone call from Princess Alexandra today, and sent the following message to Governor Connally of Texas about it:

We also had a call from Secretary McNamara's office, with the following message from Jackie Kennedy to David Harlech:

> "Going to Cambodia November 2nd through 8th, at invitation of Sihanouk then Thailand November 8th through 10th. McNamara and Harriman making arrangements. Could you come too? All feel it would be such a help. May ask Bartletts also. Please try. Please keep confidential and wire best time and place for me to telephone you next week."

September 22, 1967 - Friday

Holmes Alexander came to see me this morning. He is a distinguished historian, and I knew him many years ago in Baltimore. He is completing an autobiography of his early life, to be published this autumn. He has been a friend of President Johnson's for many years. He feels his fellow journalists have been most unfair to Johnson, whose record in domestic legislation, especially in respect to the racial problem, is better than that of any preceding President. The first cause of the President's unpopularity, in his opinion, is the Vietnamese war. He does think the President, so effective in small gatherings, is inept in presenting himself favorably on television. He spoke of how tired most of the Cabinet members appeared to be, and thinks when it can appropriately or gracefully be done that Messrs. Rusk and McNamara should be relieved of their overwhelming burdens.

The papers this morning published accounts of the marriage yesterday in California of Dean Rusk's daughter to a Negro. Virginia and Dean attended the ceremony. In this connection Wayne Hays, a despicable Congressman, told Phil Kaiser that this marriage would cost the Democratic Party five million votes.

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

Commercial cable, rush

Governor Connally
State Capitol Building
Austin, Texas

Princess Alexandra telephoned me today to say that she had been informed that Mrs. Connally was ill. She wanted me to express her sympathy in case this is true. If so, she wanted you to know that since her trip is unofficial, if this circumstance would alter your plans for the entertainment of her husband and herself in Texas she would perfectly comprehend the situation.

I suggest you might wish to reply to me directly, care of American Embassy, London, on this subject. She would like if possible to receive your comment by next Monday, in case her schedule should require alteration. Kind regards.

David Bruce

AMB:DBruce/eo Sept. 21, 1967

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced on September 15 that crime in the U. S. during the first half of 1967 rose by 17 per cent over the same period just one year ago.

All major crimes were up sharply in number—robbery 30 per cent, murder 20 per cent, aggravated assault 11 per cent, forcible rape 7 per cent, auto theft 19 per cent, burglary 18 per cent, larceny 16 per cent.

The FBI said the upward trend in crime was consistent across the country.

Full-year figures show that 1966 set a new high in crime, and first-half figures indicate that 1967 will be a still bigger year. In six years, 1960-66, crime increased 62 per cent. Here is the detailed record:

| | 1960 | 1966 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| All crimes | 2,000,990 | 3,243,400 | 62% |
| Murders | 9,000 | 10,920 | 21% |
| Forcible rapes | 16,860 | 25,330 | 50% |
| Robberies | 104,730 | 153,420 | 46% |
| Aggravated assaults | 152,000 | 231,800 | 53% |
| Burglaries | 886,500 | 1,370,300 | 55% |
| Larcenies of $50 and over | 506,200 | 894,600 | 77% |
| Auto thefts | 325,700 | 557,000 | 71% |

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Arthur Goldberg made a speech yesterday to the United Nations, in the course of which he outlined a program for a settlement in Vietnam that appeared to me entirely sensible, although unlikely to draw a favorable response from Hanoi. I do not believe a really objective observer of the President's attempts to draw the North Vietnamese officials to a conference table could find any parallel in the history of warfare. The most powerful nation in the world has given its comparatively puny enemy every opportunity to save face, at the loss of its own.

Holmes Alexander feels, as I do, that drastic steps must be taken to induce the South Vietnamese forces to adopt effective anti-guerrilla tactics.

Joe Alsop, in a column appearing in the Herald Tribune this morning with a Saigon dateline, paints his usual rosy picture of how well combat there is going from our standpoint. I cannot believe this, for although the losses of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have been tremendous, strength of their armed personnel in the South seems undiminished, and they still succeed in terrorizing villages by assassination, abduction, impressment and intimidation. One of the President's most difficult problems of which Alexander spoke is the increase in crime at home.

Dr. Paul Luebke, Director of the Office of Overseas Schools in the Department of State, came to see me this afternoon about our American School in London. He is hopeful of giving us $10,000 of US funds toward its support, but said the State Department had been starved by Congressmen Rooney, Hays, and their associates, on appropriations for such purposes.

I went over to see Dr. Chappelka this afternoon. My pulse rate was 78, blood pressure 130 over 80. He thinks I am in fine shape.

Milou has returned home after a major operation. A huge lump was extracted from his belly; as a result, he is friskier than he has been for several years. Mosie seems to be recovering satisfactorily from his stroke; the blood clot in his brain has been almost completely absorbed. E has postponed her trip to America to be there when Sasha and David went back to college, on account of the dogs--she spends almost as much time at vetinarians' as she does at home. The utter devotion of the animals to her is touching.

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September 23, 1967 - Saturday

Office this morning. Massage by Miss MacInnes.

E received a letter/this morning from a book club in Paris, typical of the gay manner in which the French, as compared with ourselves and the British, conduct their financial affairs. Accompanying the first of 16 volumes of the Journal de Paris is a circular, part of which in translation runs: "We will probably always be ignorant of the reasons for the enormous delay in the appearance of this volume. Are they technical? Are human beings responsible for them? The two hypotheses appear to us today to be confused together. In fact it appears now that a certain amateurism was in charge of this affair. Since the conception so full of optimism, delays in manufacturing, including final little typographical imperfections, without mentioning (though certainly that was not the effect desired) the aesthetic shortcomings of the binding, have made the finished work obviously not the production of accomplished professionals. Etc."

September 24, 1967 - Sunday

E and I went to the country to lunch today with Lee and Stash Radziwill at their new house about 40 miles from London on the other side of Henley. It is a Queen Anne dwelling with a lovely front, as seen from the road, seemingly of small size. Actually it is quite large, with a guest colonade, a servants' wing, and numbers of out buildings. The property itself, extending to about 50 acres, is, with the exception of two fields, almost an aboretum. At some time one or more past owners must have been close friends of members of the British Royal Family, for there is tree after tree marked by plaques indicating when and by what Royalty they were planted. The Radziwills have built one of the most beautiful indoor swimming pools imaginable in the garden. It has its own bar, kitchen, dressing rooms, and a sauna bath. Altogether, this place is utterly desirable. Cecil Beaton, as well as an American film producer with wife, were also there.

We motored back in time to meet Georgina, Ali and Peter Forbes for tea. They came with a friend of Peter's to pick up chestnuts, eagerly sought after here for children's games.

I went to the Ritz Hotel to call on Helena Kintore. She arrived from Scotland last week, almost completely crippled by arthritis. She wanted me to meet her son the Duke of Manchester, whom I have not seen for twenty years, who is staying a few

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days here before returning to Kenya. He pronounced himself satisfied with the way Kenyatta is running the country. He thinks Kenyatta might especially have it in for him, since when Manchester was a policeman pursuing the Mau Mau he had for six months been one of Kenyatta's prison guards. He says, however, contrary to the white settlers' anticipations, that the old man has on the whole treated them fairly, and is the only person in the country capable of maintaining order.

Helena will be 88 tomorrow. She has turned over Keith Hall in Scotland to Arthur's nephew, but will retain the use of the house, if she so wishes, during her lifetime. No calamities, family or otherwise, alter her high spirits.

September 25, 1967 - Monday

Sir William Haley came to see me this morning. He said that later in the day the Times, of which he is Chairman, will accept his resignation effective as of January 1, 1968. He has taken up Bill Benton's offer to become Editor in Chief of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. This will make it necessary for him to move with his wife to Chicago, and stay there a minimum of six years. Having been at one time or the other in charge of Reuters, the BBC and the Times, he finds the prospect of running the Encyclopaedia Britannica challenging and attractive. He said the members of the new team on the Times had, since the assumption of their responsibilities, improved the management more quickly than had been thought possible. He is satisfied with the sincerity of Roy Thomson's announced intention of devoting whatever amounts of money will be found necessary to re-establish the great prestige of the paper.

Dr. George L. Mehren, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, came in with Bob Anderson to see me this morning. His biographic record is extraordinary in respect to the great number of agricultural positions he has filled, both at home and abroad. He is uncommonly articulate, and I much enjoyed my conversation with him.

For lunch today we had the ruler of Sikkim, his American wife Hope, and a friend of hers who is travelling with them. He told us about the recent fights on his frontier between Chinese and Indian soldiers, but thinks there will not be any serious renewal of warfare in the near future. His Kingdom is narrowly constricted, although independent in name, by its treaty with India. This can, however, he has been legally advised, be unilaterally abrogated. He has investigated the possibility of

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some sort of federation with Bhutan and Nepal, but what he would like best would be the admission of Sikkim as a member of the United Nations. The Indians look upon this suggestion with intense dislike; he feels their ambition is to absorb entirely his territory and jurisdiction.

We had for drinks at home this afternoon: Mr. and Mrs. Burton Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Platt, Rudy Schoenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Luke Hopkins. The Josephs, introduced by the Vice President, Senator McCarthy, and Katie Louchheim, are from Minneapolis, where he is a prominent grain dealer. He seems to have engaged in many types of business, including sugar, as a result of which he has acquired an extensive knowledge of conditions in the West Indies, as well as in Europe. I should think he would be a valuable man in Government. His wife was or is Democratic National Committee-woman from Minnesota. Tom Robins, even at the age of seventy, has lost little of his good looks. His first wife died five years ago, at which time he retired from business. Luke Hopkins, probably the leading civic figure in Baltimore, has also retired.

Platt has been a Vice Consul in Hong Kong for the last three and a half years, and is now on leave. He, his wife and children, all speak and read Chinese, and he is anxious to continue working in that area, but has no assurance he will be permitted to do so. I think it would be stupid of the Foreign Service to send him to some other Continent for seasoning.

September 26, 1967 - Tuesday

John Swasey, Vice Chairman of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago and New York brokers, visited me this morning with an introduction from Gaston Coblentz. I was gratified to hear his comments of Gaston; in the three years he has been with Swasey's firm he has built up a satisfactory business for them in Europe. Swasey spoke of one of his partners as being still active at the age of 88. From a business standpoint, this has been the best year ever in volume for the firm. He thinks economic conditions are improving in the United States, but high interest rates and inflation are threatening factors. He is an advocate of the new taxes proposed by the President, but considers political opposition to them is strong, and the passage, if it takes place, will be a rough one.

The two older dogs now having been restored to a moderate degree of health, E has been trying to make plans to go home to see Sasha and David. Unfortunately, Sasha seems to have vanished from the map. We have had no communication from her for two weeks; cables and letters to her remain unanswered. I think she must have shifted from her old lodging to another and neglected to leave any forwarding address.

Stuart Symington arrived this afternoon from Naples to stay with us.

I went this morning, in morning dress, to a Service of Thanksgiving and Prayer for Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, at the Royal Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. We were told to be in our seats by 11:45. I found myself in a pew with half a dozen diplomats from British Commonwealth countries. Bruce's career in Australian politics was remarkably successful, although eclipsed later by that of Sir Robert Menzies. It was a short service, concluding with the beautiful prayer: "O Lord, support us all the daylong of this troublous life, until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over, and our work is done. Then Lord, in Thy mercy, grant us safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last; through Jesus Christ our Lord." The Lesson was well read by Sir Alexander Downer, High Commissioner for Australia.

After a talk with Stu, I went tonight to Mercers Hall, where Harold Caccia as President was entertaining the members of the Anglo-Texan Society. Princess Alexandra was the guest of honor.

Earlier in the day I telephoned the Vice President's office in Washington, to inquire of his Executive Assistant, William Connell, whether the Vice President received my letter about coming here for the Winston Churchill dinner in November. He said Mr. Humphrey would like to do this if he could fit it in with his other engagements, but could give no answer until he consulted the President.

Like August, September has been an exceptionally good month in London climatically. The temperature has varied between 64 and 70 degrees, with much less rain than usual.

The Anglo-Texan dinner was attended by about a hundred people. Harold Caccia made an excellent speech. Princess Alexandra was brief in her reply, but what she said was exactly suited to the occasion. I told her of the message received from Governor Connally of Texas, saying his wife had recovered and they were expecting her visit to take place as scheduled. I had another conversation with Angus on the subject of her speeches in the United States. I continue to feel she should not be induced to read lengthy discourses prepared by people who wish her to quote statistics and plead for larger imports from Britain. This attractive couple will generate good will by their affability and attractiveness, and I believe it would be out of character for her to pretend to knowledge of economics. I sat between Nancy Caccia and Lady Mancroft. The Mancrofts will be in New York at the same time as the Ogilvys, and hope to be able to show something of the lighter side of the city to the young couple.

September 27, 1967 - Wednesday

Admiral McCain, Ron Spiers and I left Northolt at 8:30 this morning on a four-seater jet sent for us by General Burchinal. About the same time, E took off for Paris. The flight to Stuttgart is only an hour and twenty minutes. We were met at the airfield there by Mr. Rivenus, Foreign Service Polad, who accompanied us into a helicopter which deposited us in a short time at Command Headquarters. There we had the most interesting briefing I have seen and heard at any military post. The subjects were (1) Composition, Mission and Forces of USEUCOM, (2) The Threat in Central Europe and the Mediterranean, (3) USEUCOM Contingency Planning Considerations, (4) USEUCOM Military/Policies Considerations Concerning Libya; Spain/Gibraltar, and Malta; and some European R D Considerations, (5) Special Briefing on Trends and Soviet Capabilities. I was [redacted] to ask questions and make observations.

The most striking intelligence concerned the continued build-up of Soviet nuclear capabilities. There were excellent photographs of both their fixed and mobile missiles. Our hosts are greatly concerned over the strong position established by the Soviets in the Mediterranean. If we were [redacted] deprived of our bases and installations in Spain, or of our overflights of its territory, it would be highly disadvantageous.

At luncheon, T-bone steaks that must have weighed four pounds each were served. We returned to Northolt in beautiful weather.

I gave a reception tonight at the Mews House for Aaron Copland, the famous American composer. The best known music critics, conductors, individual musicians, singers, directors and professors of music, and impresarios of one kind or another who live in London were invited to it.

The reception was unusually genial, for almost every guest had met Copland in the past. He came to the house directly from a seven-hour rehearsal, but did not appear tired. He is full of humor, obviously gregarious, and is lucky, in addition to his many talents, to be so engaging. The guests invited, almost all of whom came, were:

Dined at White's Club.

September 29, 1967 - Friday

Joseph A. Frank of the Ford Motor Company called on me this morning. He does not anticipate an early settlement of the Ford strike in the United States. He thinks as a result, his company will make no profits this year, since the walk-out may well be prolonged until Christmas or later. The other domestic automobile companies are left undisturbed. The pay given by the Unions to the strikers is less than $150 a month, whereas the wages of the lowest paid employees in Detroit is $4.00 an hour, and most of them get more than that by working overtime. The Ford operation in Great Britain is the largest they have abroad. He said they had sold their factory in Rhodesia, so as to avoid any charge of breaking the sanctions policy, and also have not provided any spare parts there. He is an interesting fellow, discouraged over what he terms the egomania of Walter Reuther.

I had promised myself to buy no more albino tortoise shells, but broke the vow on my way to lunch at Bucks.

Steve Eckard, Dr. John Sly (International School Services Institute), Dr. John Kennedy (Institute for Educational Development), Mr. Lager (Chairman of the Board), and De Myers, all concerned with the American School, came to see me this afternoon. We reviewed the status of negotiations for the acquisition of the site for a future school in the St. John's Wood area. I think it desirable for this to be purchased at once. It is a freehold of about 3-1/2 acres owned by British Railways. It can be bought for between £200,000 to £250,000, which is considered by real estate dealers a cheap price. Assent to its development for school purposes has been obtained from the Greater London Council, as well as from the Westminster

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RECEPTION - RESIDENCE - THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1967

6.30 - 8.00 p.m.

To meet Mr. Aaron Copland.

ACCEPTED:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. David Adams | Through Mr. Copland |
| Mr. John Andrews | Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers |
| Mr. Felix Aprahamian | Critic, SUNDAY TIMES |
| Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blech | Conductor, London Mozart Players. |
| Mrs. Cornelius Cardew | Wife of the composer. He will be in the North. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Francis Chagrin | Composer |
| Mr. Basil Cameron | Conductor |
| Miss Harriet Cohen, C.B.E. | Pianist |
| Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Cruft | Composer |
| Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Curzon | Pianist |
| Professor Thurston Dart | Professor of Music, University of London. |
| Mr. and Mrs. de Mont | Cellist |
| Mr. and Mrs. John Denison | General Manager, Royal Festival Hall |
| Miss Margaret Dale | BBC Producer, Music and Arts Dept. |
| Mr. and Mrs. John Davies | Music Librarian, BBC. |
| Miss Amaryllis Fleming | Cellist |
| Lady Gollancz | Widow of Victor Gollancz, Publisher. |
| Mr. Edward Greenfield | Critic - THE GUARDIAN |
| Mr. John Gardner | Composer |
| Miss Emily Hooke | Singer, accompanying Mr. Lockspeiser. |
| Miss Barbara Holmquest | Pianist. |
| Mr. Jack Henderson | Dir. of Music, Borough of Camden. |
| Mr. Peter Heyworth | Critic, NEW STATESMAN |

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ACCEPTED contd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. John Kenworthy-Browne | Through Mr. Copland |
| Miss Elizabeth Lutyens | Composer |
| Mr. Edward Lockspeiser | Critic, THE LISTENER BBC |
| Mr. Keith Lilliman | Secretary of L.S.O. Clubs |
| Mr. Colin Mason | Critic, DAILY TELEGRAPH |
| Miss Thea Musgrave | Composer |
| Mr. and Mrs. John Ogden | Pianist |
| Dame Nancy Parkinson | Controller, British Council |
| Mrs. Henry Pleasants | Wife of the critic, who is leaving for the U.S. |
| Mr. Philip Ramey | Through Mr. Copland |
| Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins | The Ambassador's guests |
| Mr. Denis Richards | Principal, Morley College |
| Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Searle | Composer |
| Mr. Wilfred Stiff | Impressario |
| Mr. Desmond Shawe-Taylor, C.B.E. | critic |
| Mr. Francis Threadgill | Impressario |
| Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Van Wyck | Impressario |
| Mr. John Woolf | Director, Park Lane Group |
| Miss Ruffina Ampenoff | Through Mr. Copland |
| Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Roth | Chairman, Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishing Company |
| Mr. Frank Granville-Barker | Critic, MUSIC & MUSICIANS |
| Mrs. Edward R. Murrow | c/o Mr. and Mrs. William Kin |
| Sir Paul and Lady Sinker | Principal, British Council |
| Mr. and Mrs. R.P.H. Davies | Director of Music and Drama, British Council. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Martindale Sidwell | Conductor |
| Miss Florence Lowe | |
| Rear-Admiral Elliott Strauss | (Retd)(Pronounced straws) |
| Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Berkeley | Composer |
| Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Few | Manager, Royal Philharmonic. |

Applications received to date

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EMBASSY OFFICERS:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beers

Mr. and Mrs. Max Grossman (Mr. Grossman will arrive a little lat
due to another engagement)

Dr. Robert Goodell

Mr. and Mrs. William King

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Myers

Mr. Norman Scott

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NOT REPLIED:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mr. Anthony Addison | Composer |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Larry Adler | Musician and Composer |
| | Sir Thomas and Lady Armstrong | Principal, Royal Academy of Music |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bean | Formerly Gen.Man.Royal Festiv Hall. |
| A | Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Berkeley | Composer |
| | Mr. Stephen Bishop | Pianist |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Tristram Cary | Composer |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cooper | Critic |
| | Mr. Arthur Davison | Conductor |
| | Mr. Edward Downes | Conductor |
| | The Earl and Countess of Drogheda | Chairman, Royal Opera House |
| | Mr. and Mrs. E. Fleischmann | Public Relations, CBS Records. |
| | Mr. William Glock | Controller of Music, BBC |
| | Mr. Iain E. Hamilton | Composer |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hirsch | Violinist |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Lucas | Composer |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Mellors | Prof. of Music, York Universi |
| | Mr. David Cairns | Critic |
| | Mr. Andrew Porter | Critic |
| | Mr. and Mrs. George Solti | Conductor |
| | Mr. Graham M. Treacher | Conductor |
| | Sir Jack Westrup | Chairman, Trinity Coll.of Mus |
| | Mr. Carl Pini | Philmusica of London |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Barenbiom | Pianist & Conductor - wife, Jacqueline DuPre, Cellist. |
| | Sir Michael Tippett | Composer |
| | Sir John and Lady Barbirolli | Conductor |
| | The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle,MP | |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Archie Newman | PRO, Royal Philharmonic Orch. |
| A | Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Few | Manager, Royal Philharmonic. |
| | Mrs. Harry Phipps | Ambassador 's invitation |
| | Mrs. Serge Koussevitsky | |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Richard Du Fallo | Formerly with Buffalo Phil. |

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Council. We discussed many details needing resolution in respect to financing, employment of architects, surveys and other necessary studies. The school has a present enrollment of 750 students, but Eckard thinks we should, if possible, provide for 1500. If the financial plan is to succeed, it will require large contributions by American corporations in London. 250 qualified applicants were refused this year. The people connected with this enterprise have handled these difficult negotiations with wisdom and dispatch. The most difficult period lies ahead.

Bruce Hutchison, who owns the Vancouver Sun and other papers, came to see me this afternoon. I have always found hisconversation rewarding. He spent several days recently with the Dean Achesons and Bill Bundys in Montreal, where they met to see EXPO 67. He said Dean was in rambunctious spirits.

Solie Reinhardt arrived this morning from New York to stay with us. E is returning late tonight. I took Solie to dine at Bucks.

Afterwards we went to the theater, to see "There's a Girl in My Soup." This was a really hilarious performance, and kept the audience in almost continuous laughter.

September 30, 1967 - Saturday

To the office, then to see Miss MacInnes.

In the afternoon I went to call on Miss Brenda Bury, at 1 Rosetti Studios in London. She is a friend of Desmond Gorges, who told me she wanted to paint my portrait. I am entirely indisposed to being painted, but promised to call on her, which I am glad I did. She is an amusing young woman, and I would guess a better conversationalist than painter, though she has had distinguished clients. In her studio was an attractive picture she [redacted] of George Woodcock, the handsomest man in the Trade Union movement. She has also been commissioned to do the Queen.

On the way home I stopped at a large antique shop, one of the few open on Saturdays, which specializes in Ethiopian articles. There were a few carved ivories, but nothing of real interest.

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